The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. BIAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family

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THE

Weekly Commercial

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN!

To meet the demands of the public and to advance the cause of Grant and Wilson, the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be issued during the Campaign at the special rates given below. Subscriptions can commence at any time and continue for six months.

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It will contain also all the News of the day, besides Miscellaneous Reading for the Family.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Official Declaration of the Tribunal of Arbitration—Adjourned to July 15th.

GENEVA, June 28.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day when the final decision was put on record rejecting claims of the United States for indirect damages and likewise the demand of Great Britain for a protracted adjournment of the Tribunal. The next sitting will take place on the 15th of July, when Count Lord Tenterden will be able to have the argument on the part of Great Britain put in a printed form. Count Schiopis, President of the Board, to-day congratulated the arbitrators on the wisdom and perseverance displayed in their deliberations. The brief official report of the proceedings of the Board of Arbitration is the first official document which has not been anticipated by the full statements made yesterday evening in the British House of Parliament.

[Special to the World.]

GENEVA, June 28.—The Tribunal, after making the public statement that the adjournment to June 15onth of the indirect claims, adjourned until the sixteenth of July. The whole credit of the settlement is due to Mr. Adams.

LONDON, June 29.—Lord Tenterden and Sir Roundell Palmer left Geneva yesterday. Sir Alexander Cockburn, Count Sclopis and Mr. Davis leave to-day, the latter going to Paris.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, June 28.—The American in Paris propose to celebrate the Fourth of July by a grand banquet.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—The steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 28.—Consols, for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 91; 5-20s of '65, 92; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 28.—American securities—5-20s of '62, 86.

PARIS, June 28.—Rentes 53 francs 72 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 9¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Red spring wheat 11s 8d@11s 9d; red winter 12s 6d. Flour 28s. Corn 26s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—The total stock of cotton on hand at this port, all kinds, by actual count yesterday was 1,021,000 bales, against an estimated stock of 988,000 bales, being an increase of 31,000 bales. Of this amount 389,000 bales are American, against an estimated stock of 354,000 bales, an increase of 5,000 bales; Brazilian, 191,000 bales, against an estimated stock of 184,000 bales, increase of 3,000 bales; East Indian 368,000 bales, against an estimated stock of 345,000 bales, an increase of 23,000 bales; Smyrna 10,000 bales, estimated 10,000 bales; Egyptian 15,000 bales, against an estimated stock of 15,000 bales, an increase of 4,000 bales; West Indian, 24,000 bales, against an estimated stock of 22,000 bales, an increase of 2,000 bales.

POLITICAL.

Congressional Bolt in Maine.

BANGOR, June 28.—The Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention met yesterday, and the Waldo county delegation failing to obtain the nomination of a candidate from their number, at which which the balloting was proceeded with. Eugene Hale was renominated for Congress. The opposition Republican Convention will meet at Belfast, on the 16th of July, to nominate an opposition ticket.

Organizing for the Fray.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 28.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here, pursuant to a call of fourteen hundred and ninety electors of this city, to organize a Grant and Wilson campaign club. Dudley F. Pratt was chosen President of the club.

For Greeley and Brown Regardless of the Baltimore Convention.

RICHMOND, June 28.—At the evening session of the Conservative Convention the chairman of the State Conservative Committee announced its ratification of the action of the Convention yesterday, and pledged individual support to Greeley and Brown, in case of the failure of the Baltimore Convention to ratify them.

Peabody Educational Fund—The General Agent's Report.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund reassembled to-day, when the General Agent, Rev. Barnas Sears, presented the annual report, in which he says: The general aspect of education in the South has undergone no material change during the year. Great progress has been made in the public mind, but various causes have been in operation in several States to hinder a corresponding action. The experiment of free schools in every part of the country has not yet entirely cleared away the doubts and removed the opposition that has existed, but the principal agents in carrying into effect this great public measure have had a sufficient degree of success in extending, improving and cheapening education, and thus awakening general interest and winning popular favor, to strengthen their confidence and place them and their enterprise beyond fear of failure. In regard to aid rendered Dr. Sears states that considerable has been made to colleges, academies or any private, sectarian or charity schools. For well regulated public free schools, continued about ten months of the year, and having a regular attendance of not less than one hundred pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay $300; 150 pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay $450; 200 pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay $600; 250 pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay $800; 300 pupils, averaging 85 per cent., we pay $900; three hundred pupils, averaging eighty-five per cent. we pay $1,000. For colored schools two thirds of the above named rates are paid at present; in all other respects the regulations are the same as for white schools. The appropriations made to schools in the several States from the fund are all conditional, and most of them have been already paid, the terms having been complied with. The total amount appropriated since the last meeting, 15th of February, 1871, is $141,350. The amount contributed by the people themselves in connection with these donations is probably not less than $700,000. President Grant was present at the meeting.

London Press Comments on the Settlement of Indirect Claim Question.

LONDON, June 28.—The statement of Earl Granville and Gladstone in Parliament last night announcing the decision of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration on the indirect claims, forms the subject of leading editorial articles in all the morning journals. The *Times* says that the decision of the Tribunal is eminently satisfactory to all Englishmen. Americans ought to be grateful to the Arbitrators, who have proved themselves true benefactors both of England and America. The man who rescued America from disgrace was Charles Francis Adams.

The *News* says the result of the indirect claims controversy is a great triumph for the firmness and patience of the British Ministry. Society has now an example for the employment of peaceful tribunals, not to supersede the work of the sword. The *News* also says Minister Schenck deserves credit for his course during the negotiations between the two governments. Other morning papers likewise rejoice.

No Signs of the Reported Filibusters.

HAVANA, June 28.—Telegrams from Spanish commanders in the vicinity of Cayo Romano report that there are no indications that a landing has been or will be effected by filibusters on that island. Carlos Castillo, formerly Secretary to Quesada, has been taken prisoner. Unless he betrays his former companions and furnishes information to the Spanish commanders, he will be executed. The insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba remain firm. Some have surrendered. Desertions are becoming numerous, and many result fatally. The *Voluntario* ridicule the report that a Cuban man-of-war is afloat, but the Cubans protest that they have positive information to that effect.

The Steamer Edgar Stewart Difficulty.

ASPINWALL, June 21.—The misunderstanding between the American Consul and local authorities in regard to the steamer Edgar Stewart, is becoming serious. The Consul persists in retaining possession of the steamer, and has sent instructions to the commander of the United States man-of-war Wyoming to allow no interference with her.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1872 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Saturday over the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, with light to fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and over the Middle and New England States, with light to fresh southerly to westerly winds, with possibly areas of rain over the latter; from Tennessee to the Upper lakes light to fresh and occasional brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds, partially cloudy weather and possibly occasional areas of rain.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 28, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

Gen. Couch is said to be the representative of a number of English capitalists who want to run the Erie Road in harmony with the present management. It is also stated that McHenry and a party of four, on obtaining possession, will issue reorganization bonds amounting to about ten millions.

President Grant and members of his family arrived this morning from Boston and passed on to Long Branch.

In the contest yesterday for cadetship to the Naval academy, tendered to members of schools in this district by Congressman Hoxie, and for which there were a large number of entries, the prize was won by a ragged newsboy named John O'Keefe.

The Oriental, one of Tweed's clubs, has become bankrupt.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

The receipts at all ports for the week amounted to 5,676 bales: same time last year, 18,474 bales; total for the year, 2,683,304 bales; last year, 3,070,781. Receipts for the week, 2,747 bales; same time last year, 21,933 bales; total for the year, 1,916,636 bales; last year, 2,096,661 bales. Stock at all United States ports, 141,577 bales; last year, 179,353 bales; at interior towns, 12,854 bales; last year, 16,831 bales; at Liverpool, 1,000 bales; last year, 713,000 bales; American afloat for Great Britain, 57,000 bales; last year, 117,000 bales.

Arrived, steamship Main, from Bremen, and California, from Glasgow. The latter belongs to the Anchor line and this is her first trip.

Probably Fatal Shooting Affray—Suicide of a Wealthy Farmer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 28, 1872.

A probably fatal shooting affray occurred at Montpelier, Indiana, this afternoon, arising from a quarrel between two men named Duffey and Wike, a few days since. Duffey secured a revolver to-day and started out to hunt Wike, swearing that if he found him he would shoot him if he didn't take back what he had said. When he met Wike he demanded a retraction, but the latter refused to give and started away on a run. Duffey ran after him and fired one shot which took effect near the right shoulder blade, making a dangerous, and physicians say, fatal wound. The ball has not yet been removed. Duffey was intoxicated at the time, and made a desperate effort at resisting the officers, but was finally captured and is now held to await the result of Wike's injuries. The affair creates great excitement, and there was considerable talk of summary punishment.

A wealthy and highly respectable farmer, who resides a few miles from this city, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in a wagon shed with a rope. He was found by his wife when life was extinct. The cause of self murder was the death of a favorite child some weeks ago, which caused partial derangement.

The Common Pleas bench of this Judicial District has been made vacant by the resignation of W. W. Carroll, who intends visiting Europe. Hon. Samuel E. Sinclair has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

Baltimore and Potomac Railroad

The Methodists and Dr. Lanahan.

Grant and Greeley in the South.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1872.

Progress in Japan.

The *Republican* has a late letter from Yokohama with the following items of news: The government is carrying out the changes lately introduced with success. The intelligence of the enthusiastic reception given to the imperial embassy at all points in the United States has given great satisfaction to all classes, who have learned the particulars through the native newspapers. On the 25th of April a new daily paper was started, printed at the capital in the Japanese language, modeled after the style of the best foreign papers and conducted with the sanction and support of the government, and intended for circulation throughout the empire. A. Armore Mori, Charge d'Affairs at Washington, has been raised in rank and commissioned as Minister resident to the United States, with leave of absence to accompany the Japanese Embassy to Europe. Terashima, recently Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan to the Court of Great Britain. The custom of falling on the hands and knees when the Emperor passes has been abolished by the government, and in future only a respectful bow of the head shall be required.

Extraordinary Heat.

The sun thermometer at the National Observatory to-day at noon marked one hundred and fifty-one degrees. The maximum for summer seldom ranges above one hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-five.

Railroad Opening.

The Baltimore and Potomac road will be opened to the public from this city to Baltimore on Monday next. It will then be possible for the first time to buy through tickets and check baggage to all points of the west by way of Pittsburgh.

Meeting of Methodists.

A large meeting of Methodists, indorsing the course of Dr. Lanahan, was held in Baltimore yesterday at the Book rooms. A committee of one from each church in the city was appointed to make arrangements for a public reception upon the doctor's return to Baltimore. There was great earnestness and unanimity in the meeting.

The Divided Democracy.

The National Republican Committee had a large mail from the South to-day. All the letters agree that if Mr. Greeley is nominated at Baltimore the Democratic party will be more divided there than in the North, and that a large number of the best men of the South who took part in the late war will vote for General Grant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1872.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

The superintendent of the mounted recruiting service is ordered to forward at once all disposable colored recruits to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, for assignment to companies C and F, Tenth cavalry. One hundred recruits are to be sent from Newport barracks, Ky., to Fort Hayes, Kansas, for assignment to the Third infantry; 100 from Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, to Fort Leavenworth, for assignment to Fifth infantry, and 100 from Fort Columbus, Mo., and Kit Carson, Colorado, for assignment to Fifteenth infantry.

VISITING INDIANS.

The Arizona Indians now in this city were at the Interior Department to-day, in council with Secretary Belano. They were accompanied by Gen. Howard. The Secretary told the chiefs he would take them to see the President on Wednesday next.

BUREAU DISCONTINUED.

The Secretary of War has issued an order directing that pursuant to act of Congress of June 10, 1872, the bureau of refugees, freedman and abandoned lands will be discontinued from and after 30th June, 1872, and after that date all business relating in any way to said bureau, excepting the Freedmen's hospital and asylum at Washington, with all accounts and claims connected therewith of whatever character or date, or whenever incurred, will be conducted through the Adjutant General's office army, to whom all records, checks and treasury certificates of amounts received from sales of lands or funds, papers and property will be delivered on the first of July proximo.

SENATOR SUMNER'S NEUTRALITY.

The Greeleyites are still trying to entrap Senator Sumner, and induce him to come out in favor of Greeley's election, but have not succeeded. Mr. Sumner said to your correspondent to-day that, while he was a Republican and a friend of Mr. Greeley, he was not intend to participate in the contest, but to act the part of a neutral.

Affray at Columbia City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., June 28, 1872.

Two men by the name of McKinny and Langan, employed in the stave mill in this place, this morning got into a difficulty whereby the former struck down Langan with a stave, breaking his jaw and inflicting other injuries. Langan is in a critical condition. McKinny made his escape to the woods.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOORETOWN, O., June 18, 1872.

A young man named Allen Carroll, residing near this place, was struck by lightning last night and instantly killed.

R. E.

FROM BEAVER.

College Commencement—Closing Exercises—Address by Prof. M. B. Goff—Presentation—President's Reception—Meeting of the Trustees—The New Building.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEAVER, PA., June 28, 1872.

The early hour of seven o'clock was fixed for the beginning of last night's exercises. It was a clear, beautiful evening, and the rays of the setting sun mingled strangely with the lighted chandeliers of the church, as the audience thronged the edifice, and waited the final announcement of the programme, beginning with a piano duett by Miss Lide French and Miss V. Richardson. The graduating class consisted of six young ladies. The first to read was Miss Mary Atkins, of Beaver, who selected for the subject of her essay, "The Treasures of Earth." Coal and iron and the other mineral treasures that lie hidden away beneath earth's surface, were the treasures of which the young lady spoke intelligently and well. The second essayist was Miss Maggie Ray, of Wampum, Pennsylvania; subject, "Proverbs." The writer thought that all the wise and useful proverbs were not contained in the Book of Solomon. Proverbs are the growth of ages—the concentrated wisdom of generations—and the essayist succeeded in convincing her audience that the homeliest proverb may be so presented as to make it lovely. The third essayist was Miss Sue May, of Temesta, Pa.; subject, "Edens." The locality of Eden, and its exact position, faith, and the pursuits of the fairer inhabitants, showed to good advantage the descriptive powers of the young lady. But that we might all make Edens for ourselves, from which we could not be excluded, a point upon which the essay happily turned, told that the writer had heart and soul as well as taste and imagination. The fourth essayist was Miss Lillie Strock, of Beaver; subject, "Bright Side." Life was compared to a stream. On one side of it overhanging rocks and sloping trees, and tangled foliage made a constant shadow. On the other side of it was continual sunshine—the bright side of life. The pretty conceit was maintained throughout, and the clear, full voice in which the composition was read gained for the reader the applause of the audience. The fifth essayist on valedictorian was Miss Mary Lyon, of Beaver. Choosing for her subject "Modern Pyramids," Miss Lyon gracefully and eloquently described the pyramids—would read with the finest effect. The closing part, in which the graduating class and friends were all remembered, was particularly excellent.

The sixth young lady, Miss Vonie Richardson, of Tiotoute, Pa., graduated in music. The vocal solo, "Three Fishers," and the piano solo, "Return of the Soldier" (a second piece), showed that the lady well deserved her diplomas. Perhaps this is the place to speak of Professor Hopkins as the lady organist. Also, Ice Leather, warranted the best in the market. N. HOFFSTOT & CO., Sole Agents, 299 First street. MWF

Our string town regrets having been left out as the location for the new educational institution of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, with the above name, so designated because of a generous donation and also a legacy left by the late Louis Tibel, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, to Rev. Messrs. Ehrenfeld and Wenzel, of your city, for a college. The first of the buildings of the institution is now in progress of erection, on a beautiful hill north of the town, seven acres having been donated for the purpose by Dr. Packard, and one by Mr. Ridgway —while the trustees of the college have purchased thirteen additional acres, thus securing sufficient grounds for the necessary buildings and the Professors' homes. MOONWOWN, O., June 18, 1872.

"Greenville Hall," which is now being built, will cost some $3,000, the greater part of which is subscribed by the citizens of Greenville. It will not only an honor and ornament to our town, but the best investment ever made by our community, even in a financial point of view. Already we hear of persons who design making this place their home in order to educate their children, and both sexes have the benefit of the institution, particularly in the preparatory or academical classes, this is a great and lasting advantage to the community.

The Reconstruction scheme of Rev. Prof. Roth was preached on Sunday night to an overflowing congregation in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and was a most able and earnest appeal to young men to "be up and doing," to be energetic, and to be men of truth, in all the relations of life. The examinations of the classes were held on the following days, and were seen by many visitors. The Board of Trustees transacted a large amount of business, and on Thursday the college exercises closed until September. The next session opens on the 4th of September, at which time, according to present indications, the college building will be filled to the extent of its capacity. RESPECTUS.

Accidentally Drowned.

The drowning season is fully inaugurated and "accidentally drowned" will doubtless figure considerably in the newspapers for the next two or three months. The latest case of drowning occurred last evening about seven o'clock. A little girl named Mary Ward was pushing a small boat away from the shore of the Allegheny, directly opposite the Duquesne Forge when, losing her balance, she fell into the river and was drowned. The parents of the unfortunate child reside near the Point. Deceased was about seven years of age. At last accounts efforts were being made to recover the body with grappling irons.

WASHINGTON-JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises—The Graduating Class—The Class of 1847—Meeting of the Alumni and Friends of the Institution, Hon. James G. Blaine Presiding—The Le Moyne Professorship—Future Prospects—Additional Endowment of $100,000 Proposed—Washington Society.

WASHINGTON, PA., June 27, 1872.

The exercises connected with the commencement of Washington and Jefferson College have just closed. They have been unusually interesting, and have attracted large numbers of alumni and friends of the institution.

The exercises of commencement day proper were preceded by the baccalaureate address or sermon to the graduating class by the President of the College, Rev. George P. Hays, D.D., on Sabbath evening, by a sermon before the Society of Inquiry by the Rev. J. M. Smith, of Perrysville, Allegheny county, on Monday evening, both of which are spoken of as scholarly productions, which will doubtless be published, and by an historical address by Mr. Gow, of the Washington class of 1847, on Tuesday evening, in which the historian gave a most interesting biographical sketch of each member of his class. Some twelve members of the class responded to the call of the roll, and the address revealed the fact that five out of thirty-three graduates had died in the twenty-five years since their leaving college. Among other members of the class who were present was Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives of our National Congress. He entered heartily into the enjoyment of the occasion, and contributed not a little to the interest of the meeting of the alumni which followed the commencement exercises.

The large town hall was filled to overflowing on Wednesday morning to hear the addresses of the graduating class. A class of eight young gentlemen graduated, and the performances gave evidence that their class motto, "*Pondere non numero*," was not inappropriately chosen. The valedictory address of W. Bruce was somewhat unusual in character, and was a thoughtful and manly production. The first honor of the class seemed to have been worthily bestowed upon him.

On the afternoon of Wednesday the alumni and friends of the institution, to the number of over two hundred, sat down to an elegant dinner prepared by the ladies of Washington. Ample justice was done to the viands so abundantly provided, and good appetites testified the appreciation of the efforts of the ladies to meet the wants of all who were present. Dinner being over, Mr. Blaine was called to the chair, and for an hour or more short speeches by several of the alumni of Washington, of Jefferson, and of the united colleges, by Dr. Le Moyne, whose princely generosity in endowing the chair of Agriculture and correlative branches called forth rounds of applause, by Rev. Dr. Brownson, President Hays and others, kept the audience entertained and amused. Prof. Hiram Collyer, who has been elected to the Le Moyne Professorship, was present, and by his modesty and good sense, and in the evident desire to organize his department with a view to practical results, won the confidence of all who heard him. He will have charge of botany, geology, zoology, anatomy, analytical chemistry and a very large field for one professor, but one which has been too much neglected in many of our colleges.

One of the most pleasant features of the occasion was the presence of so many of the alumni of Jefferson College, of Western Pennsylvania, as well as by their presence their deep interest in the prosperity and success of the united college.

The announcement by the venerable President of the Board of Trustees that Illination was at an end, that all provision had been made for an academy of a high grade at Canonsburg, and that the trustees had mapped out liberal things in the way of additional endowment, was received with delight, not only by the more immediate friends of the college, but by all who have the interests of education at heart in the community.

A movement was made by the alumni present to enhance the endowment by the sum of $100,000, one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the college. Several individual pledges of one thousand dollars each were made. It is understand that the class of 1847, which held its reunion on this occasion, are ready to pledge the onefourth of the whole amount. If this be true, the success of the movement is assured, and affords an additional encouragement to all who feel that the cause of education that their benefactions cannot be more worthily bestowed than upon this ancient institution, which, having passed well its first quarter of a century, is destined to exert so wide an influence upon this whole western region.

The weather was especially struck with the refinement and elevation of Washington society, and was prepared to leave Washington on Wednesday and cordially admitted to all the advantages which flow from contact with such a society. The large addition of new students has been made, and that about one hundred new ones are expected this, shows the drift of public sentiment and the confidence reposed in the able and faithful administration of President Hays. ALPHA.

GREENVILLE, PA.

Thiel College—A New Evangelical Lutheran Educational Institution—Greenville Hall—Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. H. W. Roth.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., June 27, 1872.

The exercises connected with the commencement of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, with the above name, so designated because of a generous donation and also a legacy left by the late Louis Tibel, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, to Rev. Messrs. Ehrenfeld and Wenzel, of your city, for a college. The first of the buildings of the institution is now in progress of erection, on a beautiful hill north of the town, seven acres having been donated for the purpose by Dr. Packard, and one by Mr. Ridgway —while the trustees of the college have purchased thirteen additional acres, thus securing sufficient grounds for the necessary buildings and the Professors' homes. MOONWOWN, O., June 18, 1872.

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THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

Removal to the New Office—Beautiful and Reliable Machinery—How it Operates, &c., &c.

Yesterday the removal of the fire arlarm telegraph to its new quarters was completed, and our citizens will no doubt rejoice thereat. The room is located on the fourth story of the new City Hall, fronting on Smithfield street. On entering the room it presents a very pretty and attractive appearance. The batteries, two hundred in number of the Callaud pattern, are arranged on shelves in a neat glass case on the left hand side of the apartment. Directly in front of the door, leading to the room, is the operating table, covered with telegraphic machinery, all nickle-plated, and presenting a very handsome appearance. On the wall in the rear of the table is the clock which is run by electricity. All the wires enter by one of the windows, and are concealed from view, running under the floor and entering the operating table from below. On the table are an elegantly finished three-dial repeater and a switch board, in addition to a myriad of "sounders," "call bells," "relay magnets" and other instruments.

A word as to the operations of the telegraph: There are sixty-five signal boxes in the city, running up in numbers to ninety-five, as no numbers like 22, 33, 44, etc., are used. Upon the pulling of one of the boxes an alarm is sounded in the office on one of the call bells. The instant the alarm begins to sound, the register is set in motion, automatically, and the number of the box is printed on the register, so that the operator has not only his hearing to depend on, but the paper also indicates the exact number. The alarm wires leading to the big bell and the various engine house gongs are then thrown into circuit by means of the switches on the switch board; the operator then sets the hands of the repeater to correspond with the number of the box pulled—pulls a small side and the alarm is sent out without any further attention on the part of the operator. In case of an alarm from box 23—the hand of the second dial would be set at two, and that of the third at three. The slide is then pulled and the cylinder of the repeater begins to revolve. At each revolution the battery is thrown in for an instant on each of the alarm wires and a blow is struck on the bell, and each of the gongs. The blows are struck at intervals of four seconds, with a pause of ten seconds between the second and the first blow of three, and a pause of twenty seconds between the completion of one round and the beginning of the next.

There are in the office six call bells, eleven relays, eleven keys, five sounders, two registers, each arranged for five wires, a very handsome marble switch, board and the repeater, as has been stated, all nickle plated.

The substitution of the Collard battery for the Daniels, proved to increase the strength of the current very materially, using the same number of cups as before, with a saving in material.

For every box at least two engines and a hook and ladder truck are designated for the first alarm and proceed to the fire. Every engine company "bitches" to the call, however, for each alarm. A "general" alarm is sent in case the chief or Assistant Engineer deems it necessary to bring more assistance, and in his evident desire to organize his department with a view to practical results, won the confidence of all who heard him. He will have charge of botany, geology, zoology, anatomy, analytical chemistry and a very large field for one professor, but one which has been too much neglected in many of our colleges.

One of the most pleasant features of the occasion was the presence of so many of the alumni of Jefferson College, of Western Pennsylvania, as well as by their presence their deep interest in the prosperity and success of the united college.

The announcement by the venerable President of the Board of Trustees that illination was at an end, that all provision had been made for an academy of a high grade at Canonsburg, and that the trustees had mapped out liberal things in the way of additional endowment, was received with delight, not only by the more immediate friends of the college, but by all who have the interests of education at heart in the community.

A movement was made by the alumni present to enhance the endowment by the sum of $100,000, one hundred thousand dollars to the endowment fund of the college. Several individual pledges of one thousand dollars each were made. It is understand that the class of 1847, which held its reunion on this occasion, are ready to pledge the onefourth of the whole amount. If this be true, the success of the movement is assured, and affords an additional encouragement to all who feel that the cause of education that their benefactions cannot be more worthily bestowed than upon this ancient institution, which, having passed well its first quarter of a century, is destined to exert so wide an influence upon this whole western region.

The weather was especially struck with the refinement and elevation of Washington society, and was prepared to leave Washington on Wednesday and cordially admitted to all the advantages which flow from contact with such a society. The large addition of new students has been made, and that about one hundred new ones are expected this, shows the drift of public sentiment and the confidence reposed in the able and faithful administration of President Hays. ALPHA.

THE POSTOFFICE.

An "All Night" Window to be Opened.

Col. Stewart, our efficient post master, has caused quite a number of important changes to be made in the postoffice building, during the past few weeks, whereby the facilities for the more prompt delivery of the mail matter have been largely increased, and the comfort and convenience of citizens having business at the postoffice, greatly promoted. These changes have enabled him to distribute some of the more important mails several hours earlier than was possible before the improvements were made—a very decided advantage to the public generally, and especially to business men, in these days when time is so essentially money.

Colonel Stewart has not stopped his improvements, but will add such additional facilities as time and experience may suggest. On Monday next he will open an "all night" window, at which mail matter will be delivered which is now kept open only until midnight. This window, on and after Monday next, will be kept open all night, for the delivery of letters, and for the sale of stamps by retail, except Saturday night, when the window will be closed at midnight. It will be opened at one o'clock Monday morning. The usual Sunday delivery will continue from nine to ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The "all night" window will be of great advantage to many persons, and Colonel Stewart is certainly entitled to the thanks of the public for his efforts to accommodate them.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

Wm. Clark Cravener and Ambrose Whalen plead guilty to having burglariously entered the house of Wm. Berry, in South Pittsburgh. Sentence deferred.

Martin Myers plead guilty to a charge of malicious mischief.

John Argyle, of Penn township, plead guilty to having sold liquor in violation of the prohibitory act of 1856, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

THE SEMPLE ROBBERY.

Samuel Crozier and John Gorman, the parties charged with burglariously entering the grocery store of Wm. Semple, in Allegheny, in February last, and blowing open the safe, were arraigned for trial. The defendants were both convicted at the October last term, but obtained a new trial. The defense attempted to impeach the character of witnesses who testified on both sides, but Mr. Gibson had not concluded his argument for the defense when the Court adjourned. Mr. Moore will close the argument for the prosecution.

WITNESS FINED.

James Gillan, a witness in a case fixed for trial yesterday, did not appear when called, and the case could not be tried. An attachment was issued for the defaulting witness, and he was subsequently brought in and fined $20 and costs for contempt of Court. He excused himself by stating that he had been waiting around the Court House for so long, and went to the telegraph office on busine-s, having arranged with a friend to notify him when wanted. The excuse was not regarded as sufficient.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Speiler,	John Emmet,
Pat. Burns,	Thomas Aiken,
Pat. Enright,	Wm. Corliss,
W. J. Cauple,	Robert Miley,
Thomas Kelly,	Rosk Morgan,
Charles Buton,	Christian Daning,
Mary Mangin,	John Wallaker,
Henry Wilson.	

Forbes District Schools—Election of Teachers.

The School Board of the Forbes district of the city of Pittsburgh, met last evening for the purpose of electing teachers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Hamilton presented the resignation of Miss M. Aggie Lupton, as a teacher, which was accepted and, on motion, the secretary was instructed to express to Miss Lupton the regrets of the Board at losing her services.

The following teachers were then unanimously elected:

Ann Street Building—Principal—Leonard H. Eaton.

Grammar Department—Misses Mary D. Garvin, Emma D. Wallace, Eliza W. Lompre.

Intermediate—Misses Amelia Witherow, Alice J. Jackson, N. J. Brigdon, Emma Wilson.

Primary—Misses Emma Neely, Lizzie McClaren, Amelia McCreary, Aggie McFadden, Cornelia J. Bigham, Sarah A. J. Haller, Tillie Morgan.

Janitor—John A. Zeidler.

Second Avenue Building—Grammar—Annie M. Wilder.

Primary—Eliza J. McNeely.

Janitress—Mrs. Harriet Clark.

Run Over by the Cars.

A man named Barber, who resides at No. 67 West street, Allegheny, was seriously if not fatally injured yesterday morning by the railway engine at Anderson street, Allegheny. Barber is a painter by occupation, and has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. About seven o'clock he attempted to jump on a train of cars for the purpose of riding down to Ed Haupt Depot, but missed his footing and fell; the wheels passing over both his legs crushing the right leg below the knee in a terrible manner, and splintering the small bones of the ankle of the left leg. The injured man was conveyed to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, in the Twelfth ward, where he was attended by Dr. Buchanan, surgeon of the Fort Wayne Road, and Dr. King, of the hospital. The right leg will have to be amputated, but the unfortunate man was too low last evening to have the operation performed. It is about forty-five years of age, and has a wife and children.

A Boy Drowned in Presence of His Father.

Yesterday forenoon a sad case of drowning occurred in the Monongahela, opposite Birmingham. A little boy named Bach, aged five years, went down in a sand flat, moored at the foot of Fifteenth street, for the purpose of taking dinner to his father, who was employed on the boat. While playing on the flat he accidentally fell overboard. The father threw seventh and finally reached the drowning child, but before he could get to the shore the boy sank. Coroner Kennedy was notified, and will hold an inquest this afternoon.

Influx of Editors.

Yesterday afternoon about one hundred and seventy editors of papers published in this State arrived, *via* the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in this city. The gentlemen had been in attendance at a convention of editors held during the week in the city of Erie. They have had a delightful trip through the oil regions, and at Oil City, Titusville, and other parts were paid marked attentions. Pittsburgh was determined on as the point where the conventionists should separate for their homes. There was no formal reception here, but few of the gentlemen remaining longer than was necessary to make their trains for their several homes.

Important Notice.

Until further notice I will give my usual discount of 15 cents per barrel on flour, if paid within 30 days from date of bill, and one per cent. additional if paid within ten days.

One per cent. discount on all bills paid within ten days from date, flour, sugar, coffee, &c., including T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

The White River Flour,

For sale only at the Checkered Front, the great flour and grocery house. T. C. Jenkins.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh.

Our Weekly for the Campaign.

The Weekly COMMERCIAL, containing all the news of the day, reports of the Pittsburgh markets, and other interesting matter, devoted politically to the interests of the great Republican party, as will be seen by announcement elsewhere will be furnished clubs for the campaign at special rates. All who desire to aid in the election of Grant and Wilson and to secure the triumph of Republican principles in the present canvass are invited to co-operate with us in our efforts to advance the national cause, by getting up clubs for the Weekly COMMERCIAL among their neighbors and friends. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Send on your orders.

"Billous."

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, despondent, have frequent Headache, mouth tastes badly in morning, irregular appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from *Torpid Liver* or "*Billiousness*." In many cases of "Liver Complaint" only a part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy. Sold by all first-class druggists. 592

See T. C. Jenkins's Card

On this page, showing the discounts he gives on flour and other goods.

THE committee of arrangements for the reception of the delegates from the "Free Christian Church of Italy," have furnished us with the following correct list of their appointments while here:

Reception meeting this (Saturday) evening in Library Hall.

Addresses by Gavazzi on Sunday morning in Third Church, Pittsburgh, 4n afternoon in Arch street Methodist Church

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

Gen. McCLURE addressed a political meeting in West Philadelphia the other evening, his subject being the destroying influence of political Rings. As soon as he announced it the audience were convulsed with laughter. But the Colonel was equal to the occasion, and he went on for an hour as though the convulsed listeners were not all the while thinking of his own political life for the last twenty years in contrast with his present professions. The Colonel evidently intends to do the funny part of the campaign.

MR. BENJAMIN WOOD is one of the bright and shining lights of the GREELEY galaxy. Everybody knows what sort of patriot he is, Everybody knows his eminence in the moral and how great is his eminence in the moral and political world. Next to TWEED he stands first. Therefore when we find him declaring that it is his belief that "nine-tenths of the Democrats of the country are favorable to the nomination of HORACE GREELEY" every honest man must be convinced—if not of the truth of the saying, at least of the distinguished character of the GREELEY leaders.

To an evening contemporary that is still troubled lest the false accusations against HARTRANFT will not be believed, we have only to say that the Senate investigation Committee, whose report was written and signed by Senator WALLACE, states emphatically and unqualifiedly that the charges—including that of corruption in the EVANS loan—"are not true?" It is suggested that any one disposed to repeat the charges makes his quarrel with facts as reported by the Committee, and with the Committee itself. Gen. HARTRANFT has been completely vindicated by the record, and his accusers are on trial before the public.

THE Lancaster *Express* reminds us that at one time the pardon of YERKES was asked for by Gen. HARTRANFT in the belief that his defalcation was with no intent to defraud the State. It was unnecessary to remind us of this for in common with the entire public we knew it already. But YERKES saw fit to falsely accuse Gen. HARTRANFT of criminal acts, from which charge the Senate Committee vindicated him. This false accusation is likely to raise in any mind the presumption extremely adverse to the culprit, and his pardon by one thus falsely accused YERKES himself would hardly expect. We are sorry to see that the *Express* has not the fairness to print General HARTRANFT'S vindication by the Senate Committee, but allows its own misstatements to go uncorrected in face of the sworn testimony.

EFFORTS are now being made to induce Mr. JACOB STUCKRATH, County Commissioner, to become a candidate for Sheriff, either as an independent or a regular Democratic nominee, it being supposed by the Democratic leaders that the call on Mr. GORMLEY has divided the Republican party, so far as the latter party is concerned, that Democrats who pretend friendship for him will readily cast him off if the remotest opportunity offers for the election of Mr. STUCKRATH. This is a nice little game, and the Republican supporters of Mr. GORMLEY will soon discover whose fingers are being used to draw the chestnuts out of the fire. Mr. GORMLEY has been warned of the folly of his course, and if he is wise he will not permit himself to be made a tool of in this way. He has not the ghost of a chance, even if he should get the Democratic vote, and in case of Mr. STUCKRATH'S nomination his candidacy could only result in injuring himself and the party to which he belongs.

WITH the certainty of GREELEY'S nomination at Baltimore comes news of the revival of the "American Club," which, as the reader knows, is the title under which the Tammany thieves reveled in their stolen wealth. TWEED was, and probably will be again, at the head of it. He is known to be GREELEY'S right-hand man, confidential adviser and associate in several kinds of business. Of the significance of facts like this few people will be at a loss. That the old Tammany thieves should come to the front in the new GREELEY combination cannot be assuring to those who hold to the opinion that the government was not constituted to be the plaything of corruptionists, however they may at times prostitute it. The good opinion which doubtless some men have entertained of Mr. GREELEY must be destroyed by his associations. He cannot expect to retain the confidence of good men while in close association with TWEED & Co. That such are his associations and reliance as a candidate there is no disputing.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* has come down from its high Democratic horse, and is prepared to mount the GREELEY nag. In the face of the absolute certainty that no Democrat but GREELEY, the most ancient enemy of the Democratic party, will be nominated at Baltimore, it says that the convention "will nominate persons who are entirely reliable on all the questions we have named, there can be no doubt, and after the nominations shall have been announced, all sound Democrats will regard it as an imperative duty to labor for their success." With what a sense of degradation this was written is no concern of ours. For months past the *Post* has been asserting and laboring to demonstrate that there was not a single point of doctrine on which the Democratic party and GREELEY agreed, and that under no circumstances could Democrats support him. The editor may have suddenly been furnished with reasons for going over to GREELEY; but not so, as we have reason to believe, with the great mass of the Democratic party.

THE Geneva arbitrators having decided that the question of the indirect claims preferred by the United States government against the government of Great Britain does not come within the meaning of the treaty, the Board will henceforward have plain sailing. The real business before the tribunal will now commence. It is confidently expected that the arbitrators will decide in favor of the claims for direct damages. A Washington paper holding intimate relations with the administration states that the government has for some months past been well satisfied that M. STAEMPFLI, the Swiss arbitrator and President of the Council, as well as BARON D'ITAJURA, the Brazilian member, are strong believers in the justice of the claims. These arbitrators, with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, constitute a majority of the Board. England will, of course, make the best showing she can, but there does not seem to be any reason to doubt that the decision will be against her. It is to be hoped those papers which of late have howled themselves hoarse over the "failure" of the treaty will now try the curative effects of silence—at least, for a sufficient space to enable them to think a little.

THE fiscal year 1871-2 closes to-day. How the country has prospered, and with what substantial honesty and efficiency the taxes assessed upon the people have been collected and paid over, the fact that the receipts of the government from internal revenue alone during the period in question are expected to exceed the estimate by some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, is of itself sufficient to show. Figures of fact are worth far more than figures of rhetoric. During the past three years the Republican party has taken off nearly a hundred and forty millions of taxes from the country and reduced the public debt more than three hundred millions within the same period. In the light of such a fiscal showing the people will need no argument to convince them where their true political interest lies. Set over against such solid facts as these, the charges of the Democracy against the administration will be held lighter than sea foam, and its promises more empty still. The coalitionists prate of the virtues of economy and integrity—the Republican party practises them. It is the difference between sober work and meaningless gabble, and the people will be swift to understand it.

A NUMBER of Southern papers are engaged in demonstrating that cotton can be manufactured in the States where it grows at from seventeen to twenty per cent. less cost, when ready for the market, than in the factories of New England, and in the discussion of the reasons why, notwithstanding the extraordinary advantages which these States possess for converting the raw staple into yarns and fabrics, they have made no further progress in its manufacture. It is admitted that the cause is mainly due to the lack of an adequate supply of capital and skilled labor. The question is, how to attract and retain these, the problem properly embracing not only the cotton growing States, but the grain, corn and mineral regions of the whole South. Here is an illustration which is representative in its character, and explains the whole matter. A few weeks ago some thirty or forty well-to-do families in Central New York decided to form a colony and migrate to Virginia. In pursuance of their design they dispatched several of their number to select a locality. After prospecting extensively they returned last week and counseled an abandonment of the scheme, their principal ground for doing so being the fact that, instead of meeting with welcome and cordiality, they were treated with studied coldness and discourtesy. They report that they found many Northern people scattered throughout the State, who generally complain of isolation and social ostracism. These people belong to a most desirable class of population, and had no intention of "meddling in politics," as it is called. But because they were Northern men and Republicans they were looked upon with disfavor and enmity. The plan has, therefore, been relinquished, and Virginia is so much the loser. This may be taken as a specimen case, the animus of which, more than all other reasons and causes combined, explains why, notwithstanding the advantages of soil and climate possessed by those States, they remain so sparsely occupied and inadequately improved. Will the South ever learn a wiser lesson?

THE NEW CLOUD IN THE POLITICAL SKY.

What will be the action of the Democrats satisfied with neither GRANT nor GREELEY, is a question which those who look beyond the surface have perceived must have an answer. Movements are evidently on foot to give the answer authority. Among others is the issuing of the circular, printed in our columns a day or two ago, calling on Democrats of the class described to meet by their representatives at Baltimore on the day of the Convention, the object being, should no Democrat be nominated, to call a Presidential Convention. The articles quoted by us from the *World*, arguing that the Baltimore Convention is and will be a fraud, and the nomination of GREELEY an absurdity and not binding on Democrats, and the course of the Chicago *Times* and other influential Democratic papers seem designed to prepare the way for such a Convention. Indeed, this is not a matter for inference only, for in the Chicago *Times*, of the 27th inst., we find this course directly mapped out, and the first day of September suggested as the time for the Convention to meet. In support of such a course the *Times* says:

"If, upon the final disbandment of the Democratic party at Baltimore, Mr. Groesbeck should decline to permit the use of his name as the nucleus of political reintegration and organization of the party of the future, then the right way will be to issue immediately a call for a national convention of all who hold the principles expressed in the platform on which Mr. Groesbeck stands, such convention to meet on the first of September to nominate *a national ticket only* (including, of course, an electoral ticket in each State). With respect to local tickets, State and Congressional, it is likely that in every State the opposition candidates, by whatever organic machinery they may be nominated, will be men in accord with the principles of Democracy, whom all Democrats can support. Citizens opposed equally to Grant and Greeley, and who will not vote under any circumstances, deliver their votes to either, nevertheless can and will cheerfully support the candidates opposed to the radical ticket for State officers in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and most likely in every other State, too, as a general rule, with the opposition candidates for Congress. In the Western and Southern S ates, at all events, it is unlikely that any opposition candidate for Congress will be a man who does not fully and heartily subscribe to the Groesbeck platform of principles, whether he has hitherto acted with the existing Republican or the defunct Democratic party. It is in the national field where, as respects Grant and Greeley, no candidate personifying the principles of the opposition to the radical party appears, that the standard-bearer of those principles is demanded."

It is evident that this is not talk solely, but the beginning of something actual—the new element in the political sky which may attain considerable proportions—a movement which, if there was any doubt before, will exert a decisive influence in the Presidential battle.

THE other day, in noticing a statement that the New York *Tribune* had a club of nearly a hundred subscribers in the town of Greenville, South Carolina, we added the remark that a few years ago its single subscriber in the same place was nearly clubbed to death for the offense of taking it—such having been the case. The Chicago *Tribune* thereupon reproduces the paragraph, with the observation that there "could scarcely be a surer sign of the genuine and healthful change of opinion among the men whom the GRANT party would treat as if they were still the same as in the blind, barbarous days before the war." This is very pretty, and would be quite credible if true. But now will the *Tribune* please tell us what it thinks of the late murderous attack made by a number of citizens of that locality on a couple of United States revenue officers, who were waylaid on their return from the destruction of an illicit still, having also the owner in custody, and were fired upon from an ambuscade, both being desperately wounded, one of them mortally—he having since died? This occurred in the neighborhood of that town. We do not say that any of the murderers belonged to the *Tribune* club—but what does our contemporary think of the "healthful change of opinion" of the people of that quarter? Would its editor like to be a revenue official among them?

ONE of the most important questions to be borne in mind, and to be iterated and reiterated with emphasis from this time forward until the sun goes down on the 5th of November, is the inculcation of the idea of individual responsibility and duty in the matter of voting. The neglect of the intelligent and remunerable classes of the country to attend the polls, and their general political apathy and indifference on occasions of ordinary electoral interest, account to a very considerable degree for whatever jobbery and corruption have crept into politics, State and National. Let it be constantly remembered, during the progress of this campaign, that the worst men in the country never fail to go to the polls at election time, whatever the good and true men may do. The exercise of the electoral franchise is not only a privilege, it is also a duty of the most exalted and obligatory character. Many an election has been lost through the mere selfish thoughtlessness of men whose blood would tingle with indignation should one suggest a doubt of their patriotic regard for the welfare of their country. Let none hereafter sacrifice his duty to his convenience, and all will be well.

THE cowardly attempt to prevent Judge SETTLE from addressing a Republican meeting at Yanceyville, North Carolina, the other day, makes it evident that Mr. GREELEY'S friends in that State do not propose to lose the election if resort to intimidation and violence can prevent it. That event occurs on Thursday, the first of August, and will be the first struggle of the campaign, so that the moral effect of the result will be of great importance. A Governor and full State ticket, with eight members of Congress are to be chosen. There is every reason for anticipating a Republican victory, if Mr. GREELEY'S new recruits can be kept from molesting the colored citizens or preventing them from going to the polls. Last year the Republican majority against a constitutional convention was 9,345. The Legislature, chosen in 1870, numbers eighteen Republicans and thirty-two Democrats in the Senate, and forty-five Republicans and seventy-five Democrats in the House. The Congressional delegation stands five Democrats to two Republicans. Under the new apportionment the State gains one Representative. This political complexion must be changed. It is to be hoped the canvass may be made thorough and effective, for the battle in that State will be one of the decisive features of the campaign, and if gained by the party of order and progress will dishearten the reactionists during the rest of the fight.

July Magazines.

Hawthorne's story, "Septimius Felton," is continued in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Parton sketches Jefferson as a reformer in Virginia. The paper of greatest interest, however, is that on "John Brown and his Friends," which reveals something of the secret history of the attempt at Harper's Ferry, and connects with it the names of several well known philanthropists. The Poet at the Breakfast Table is as piquant as ever, and the editorial departments are, as usual, highly interesting. The *Atlantic* abandons its opposition to the re-election of President Grant.

The principal features of *Scribner's Monthly* are, the second article by Emilio Castelar on "Republicanism in Europe," some interesting personal reminiscences of Mazzini by M. D. Conway, and Charles Nordhoff's paper on California farming, although the remaining articles are of unusual value and interest.

Scribner opens with a handsomely illustrated paper on West Point. "As Others See Us" imagines what some animals might say about men if they were called upon for an opinion. The criticisms of Lowell's prose are continued, as also Mr. Warner's delightful "Back Log Studies."

The leading article in *Lippincott* is entitled "Crumbs from the Rhine Land," and is illustrated by numerous excellent cuts giving views of the castles, towns and landscapes of that romantic and classic region. Edward A. Pollard gives a history of the Fourth of July, and there is another interesting article on the private art collections of Philadelphia.

The *Galaxy* opens with a story by Lucy H. Hooper in that writer's most entertaining style. Gen. Custer describes some Indian fighting, and there is a curious article on the Cardiff Giant, in which, singularly enough, the ground is taken that it is the work of the Phœnicians, and was designed as a statue to Bacchus. The serials and poetry do not call for especial comment.

The July number of *Old and New* is called an "Educational number," and its contents are peculiarly adapted to this season of examinations and commencements.

The *Penn Monthly* discusses the woman question, the philosophy of the French revolution, physician's and their limits, and other topics of the time.

The *Transatlantic Monthly* comes out in a new and handsome dress. Its contents include the best selections of stories, poems, essays, &c., from the current literature of England.

The *Aquatic Monthly*, as its name suggests, is devoted to the interests of yachting. The initial number is gotten up in excellent style, and is very creditably edited.

THE export of iron rails from Great Britain during May to the United States, was 40,840 tons, against 64,444 tons in May, 1871; and for the five months of this year to the first of June, 221,033 tons, against 199,465 tons in same time in 1871. The entire export of rails for the first five months of the year was 366,818 tons, against 373,129 tons in the corresponding time last year, and 437,235 tons the year before. The old iron exported to all countries in the last five months was 41,432 tons, against 44,651 tons in the same time last year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The French government, in order to induce the sailors of the fleet to visit the theaters in preference to the drinking saloons, has sent an official circular to the theater managers at the different naval stations saying that the government will reimburse with a subsidy any loss sustained by the theaters by reducing prices of admission to their entertainments in favor of seamen.

There was a novel boat race the other day near Boston, between four fat men and four lean men. The heavy weights made a mistake in turning the stake boat, and their competitors came in five seconds ahead. The stakes consisted of a supper for the crew and judges, at which the supply consisted chiefly of steaks.

That railway axles break less frequently in summer than in winter is shown by the recent report of the German Railway Association, in which it is stated that during the summer half year fifty-five axles broke, while during the winter half seventy-seven broke, although the traffic was less.

Lord Granville has directed a selection of works, numbering one hundred and forty eight volumes, published by the English Foreign Office—to be presented to the Chicago New Library, on behalf of the British government. The Bath and West of England Society, has also presented a complete set of its published volumes of transactions for the last twenty years.

Placid Englishmen are fearfully stirred up by the recent introduction of steam whistles, or "American buzzers," as they are called, on the factories. It is said that they scare the workmen so that it is impossible for them to wake up in time to go to work, and there is no telling the harm they have inflicted on interesting females and timid children of both sexes. In many towns the authorities have compelled their removal.

Out in Kansas, recently, a child died from being bitten by a rattlesnake. The head of the snake, with three or four inches of the body, had been severed with an ax, and was supposed to be lifeless, and the child happened to stop near the severed head and was bitten, and died in about four hours. "Liberals" who are fooling with the "Lost Cause" take notice accordingly.

Burnt sugar, which has been spoiled by over heating can be partially restored, it is said, by heating it over and quenching in water four or five times, each of less extent than the first overheating and decreasing; lastly, hammering the steel till nearly cold, to give the greatest condensation before hardening.

Chicago boasts that in a year or two she will be supplied with conveniences for the receipt and transfer of traffic and passengers which will more than ever constitute her the railway emporium *par excellence* of the West, if not of the western continent.

The creditors of New York city are becoming impportunate. One of them recently threatened to seize and sell at auction the ancient portraits of the Dutch Governors. Another has sued the city, obtained judgment and levied upon the houses belonging to the fire department. It is not improbable that, in the final extremity, the Sheriff may be called upon to garnishee his own wages.

St. Louis is constructing works for reducing silver and gold ores, and refining bullion. They will be in operation by the first of August, and the company is now purchasing ores and bullion.

A law has just been passed in England establishing reformatories for habitual drunkards. Persons to be admitted either on a voluntary application or by order of a court of inquiry, or on a committal by a magistrate in petty sessions for a fixed period. Stringent regulations and close inspection of the reformatories are enacted.

The peach growers say there will be a small crop of that fruit this year, and we may therefore expect an attempt in combination with the dealers to inaugurate a reign of high prices.

There is a horse in California which, when he is thirsty, pulls the bung out of a water barrel and helps himself. He learned the process by watching the treatment of other barrels by his owner.

In an interior New York town a young man was, the other day quarantined while courting. Going to see his inamorata, he reached her residence just in time to see a physician leaving the house. Waiting in, he was soon busily engaged in conversation with his sweetheart. In five minutes from that time the house was quarantined for the small-pox, and ingress or egress positively forbidden. He is still a prisoner, but says he doesn't think he ought, under the circumstances, to be pitied.

The owner of the little farm in Vermont on which Horace Greeley was raised offers to sell for the modest sum of four thousand dollars the old pine stump from which H. G. used to get torches to read by at night. The house in which he was born is gone, but they talk of cutting the cellar up into small holes for campaign purposes. They would also serve for Democratic hiding places after the election.

A New Zealand schooner lately penetrated a considerable distance up one of the rivers of New Guinea. Contrary to the general impression, the natives, who have hitherto been supposed to be ferocious in their character, were found to be mild and gentle in disposition. They were of the Malay stock, and had never seen white people before.

An Ohio farmer recently rejoiced in the possession of a monstrosity in the shape of a four-legged Brahma chicken, which was able to walk backward as well as forward. But this singular malformation involved the unfortunate chicken in such a maze of uncertainty and such constant perplexity, that it died after a troubled existence of a week. The farmer had intended it for presentation to Mr. Greeley.

It is supposed that the reason why Frederick Law Olmsted declined the free trade nomination for Vice President was because the platform said nothing about the homestead law.

PERSONAL.

[illegible], a Cleveland journalist, promised at Lima, informed its readers, when the Hassler expedition came, that a truly great man had arrived at their shores. To impress the fact upon them the editor said: "To fully comprehend the position and name of Agassiz, it is enough to remember that he ranks with Humboldt and Darwin, and that he is the Columbus of the Scientific Universe."

Not a few people there are who fancy that Macready is dead. The death of the great actor was reported, and his obituary was written a few years ago; but, in fact, he still lives, and is said to be hale and hearty. His age is seventy-nine.

Lord Dufferin, the new Governor General of Canada, who arrived at Quebec the other day, is a celebrated yachtman. In his letters from high latitudes he tells a singular story of a drinking party in Reikjavik, Iceland. The modern Icelanders, like their old Norse sires, are heavy drinkers, and during the potations which succeed every banquet it is considered an insult to the whole party to refuse a pledge. For some years before his arrival in the island Lord Dufferin had taken nothing stronger than water, but he respected the prejudices of his hosts, and at the close of the entertainment, during which he made an excellent speech in Latin, in praise of the women and wine of Iceland, he had the pleasure of seeing the whole company drink upon the floor, while he himself, with an unquicken ed pulse, quietly walked home to his bed-chamber. So much for the help of long continued use of water preparatory to over indulgence.

John Ivins, step-son of Attorney General Williams, was recently arrested in Chicago on the charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry from a lady, to whom he had recently paid his addresses, in Baltimore. The circumstances under which the robbery was committed were refreshingly out of the common every-day run of thieving. The parties were in distinguished circles—the thief is the son of the wife of one of the highest of President Grant's Cabinet officers; the victim is a bewitching, wealthy Southern widow; the motive a novel kind of revenge rarely descended to by the most jealous of lovers. Ivins met the lady in New Hampshire, where he was studying law. Getting short of money, he followed her to Baltimore, where he laid siege to the beauty, with flattering success, and he shortly expected to share her fortune. But another swell came along and wooed the fickle Southron so ardently that coldness and distrust sharper than a serpent's tooth sprang up between the impecunious lover and the weather-cock widow. Burning with indignation, and having no more money, the spurned suitor took his revenge as stated, securing upon his arrest, to regard the affair as a good joke rather than a heinous offense.

Frederick Law Olmstead, who was elevated to sudden eminence the other evening by his nomination for Vice President by the conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel, was born in Hartford, Conn., in November, 1822. He attended Yale College, and devoted especial attention to engineering and agricultural chemistry. Subsequently, to familiarize himself with the practice, as well as the theory, of agriculture, he hired out as a farm hand in Central New York, and labored in that capacity for some time. Then he bought a farm on Staten Island, and made it pay from the start. About twenty years ago he made a tour of the South on horseback, and gave the results of his observations in several thoughtful and interesting books. When the Central Park was projected in New York, his plan was selected out of thirty-four. Subsequently he was made Commissioner of Public Parks, and is now President of the commission.

IMPORTERS and others engaged in direct trade between Europe and the United States and American travelers in Europe have long felt the want of a medium of "express" communication between the several countries of Europe and the United States for the prompt dispatch of packages and merchandise with the convenience and facility of delivery which characterizes the American express system. This want has now been supplied by the "North Atlantic Express Company," which has established its offices and agencies in every part of Europe, and now transmits packages and merchandise to and fro between all sections of the United States and Europe, all lord through rates, covering all charges whatsoever, except custom house duties, which they pay and collect from the receiver on delivery of the goods. Neither the shipper nor receiver, whether in the interior or otherwise, is obliged to give the subject attention to the troublesome and expensive details of shipping or passing through the custom house at port of entry.

It is estimated that the loss thus far occasioned by the New York strikes is to the employer $2,045,-250, and to the workingmen, in wages, $1,054,050. There are losses in other trades which are excluded from the computation because of insufficient information. Assuming these losses to represent those incurred in strikes of an average duration of one month, although the reality would show the average to be less, the direct loss to the workingmen and their employers would be $41,584,000. But this would not cover the loss so far as the city of New York is concerned. In trades open to competition from other cities there would be an entire loss of business, driving the employers and their employees to other fields of labor and depriving that city of its greatest manufacturing interests.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* makes this striking observation: "It has seemed unaccountable that while Philadelphia and New York capital has been invested by hundreds of millions in the building of railways in the great West, a large section of the interior of both Pennsylvania and New York, old and thickly settled, and abounding in agricultural and mineral wealth, should practically be further removed from the benefits of a market than the prairies of Illinois and Kansas. Yet such has hitherto been the case." We should like to know what are the writer's views as to the reasons for this anomalous condition of things.

CHOLERA has made its appearance in Europe unusually early this year, many cases being already reported in Turkey. In view of the unusually large immigration from Europe this season, it behooves our sanitary authorities everywhere to take unusual precautions to preserve public and promote personal cleanliness, thus preventing the terrible fatal results which, in former years, have attended the appearance of this epidemic.

THE utilization of furnace slag is now very usefully accomplished by allowing it to be run off into moulds along the sides of the furnace, in which it assumes the form of rectangular blocks of any desired size. When cold the mass forms a compact, homogeneous slag, very much resembling porphyry, and is said to be equal, for building and engineering purposes, to the best descriptions of natural stones that can be produced from the quarry. This is a Belgian process.

The Financial Aspect.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Some of the more thoughtful Greeley papers are beginning to discover that the business aspect of the presidential campaign is to assume very large proportions. The country is now getting along very well, all things considered, and it requires cautious management to keep it in this line. It is true we are not on a specie basis. It is equally true that we should keep looking to and preparing for a resumption of specie payments; but to accomplish this we must prepare for it. Unless the conditions are favorable when the attempt is made to re-sume specie payments, the attempt will not only fail, but it will bring untold distress upon the country.

Mr. Greeley has assumed to know all about this specie payment business, and he has in this, as in all other matters of political economy, counted as fools those who presumed to differ with him. Yet wise men who have made finances a study know Mr. Greeley's theory to be concentrated foolishness, and in this they are sustained by the unanimous cry of England. No one whose opinion on finances is worth anything supposes for a moment that specie payment could be maintained upon a basis of seventy hundred millions paper money. Specie payments might be resumed any day in the week, but they could not be maintained, and it is very clear they should not be resumed until the conditions are favorable for their continuance. There are those who believe the country will in time grow up to the present volume of paper money, and that resumption can thus be brought about without contraction, but nobody contends that we have yet reached that point. Yet, Mr. Greeley's theory is that the government can resume any day, and what is more remarkable is that some be urged immediate resumption, he also advocated the sale of gold in the Treasury. He explained this remarkable inconsistency by claiming that upon the Secretary of the Treasury offering the gold he was ready to pay specie, nobody would ask for it. Now, when we consider that the total amount of gold in the Treasury on the first of June was ninety-one millions; that $28,500,000 was borrowed and payable on demand, and that there was nothing preventing at that time 399 millions of government paper currency—$37 million greenbacks, and 42 millions fractional currency—the absurdity of Greeley's proposition is apparent. No bank would be safe, in specie paying time, with less than twenty-five per cent. of coin to their circulation. Yet the government which in one breath is asked to resume, and in another is urged to sell its gold, has only sixteen per cent. in specie to its paper obligations.

In the face of these facts, and of Mr. Greeley's well known character, it is not at all surprising that the business men of the country should think several times before putting a man at the head of the government whose ideas on finances are foolishness: to believe in the perfection of knowledge, and who acts without reflection, and is too conceited to seek or act upon advice.

It is easy enough to say, as one of the Greeley papers does say, that no one would be hurt by an immediate resumption of specie payment not the dealing class. This class, however, includes the mass of the people engaged in industrial pursuits, and this great body could not be stricken down without affecting the whole. This would be fun for Greeley, who believes the perfection of knowledge, and who acts without reflection, and is too conceited to seek or act upon advice.

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A Phenomenon in the Oil Regions.

The Titusville *Courier* of the 27th instant gives the following interesting particulars of the Newton well on the Nelson farm, six miles north of that city. It has been down about twenty days, has continuously poured forth such a volume of gas that it was found impossible to pump it, as the valves would not work. The tubing was pulled Wednesday and the well was cased in order to let the gas blow off, so that it might be pumped. After the casing was put in, the sand pump was lowered, and on striking bottom, down the well, and the gas raised a column of water, throwing a solid stream into the air a hundred feet. The noise was terrific, and could be heard for a distance of more than two miles. The noise was something like the loud roar of thunder, and when the column burst at the top it threw the water each way for fifteen rods from the well. The water was driven in about twenty-five minutes, and then a column of gas followed rising with tremendous force fifty feet above the derrick. The outpouring of the gas makes a roaring noise that can be distinctly heard for two miles from the well. The noise around sounds like the rushing of a whirlwind. The column can be seen a mile from the well. No tools can be put into the well. As soon as the attempt is made, with such force does the gas come out, that the tools are carried into the air. From descriptions of eye-witnesses this is probably the greatest gas well ever struck in the oil region. Up to last evening the gas showed no signs of being exhausted. The people in that vicinity are very much alarmed, and the cattle run about the fields perfectly wild with fright.

AN act of Congress passed near the close of the session increases the amount to be paid to certain classes of pensioners. Those entitled to fifteen dollars per month will hereafter receive eighteen dollars, those given twenty dollars will receive twenty-five dollars, and the rate of twenty-five dollars will be increased to thirty-one dollars and twenty-five cents. The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to make a rule by which the increase may be obtained. The services of an attorney or claim agent to procure the increase will not be required or recognized. As soon as the method is determined upon, notice will be given in the newspapers and through the United States pension agents.

It is said that in no other territory of equal extent upon the face of the globe can be found such vast beds of nearly every variety of iron ore as in the State of Missouri. From the fine, glittering, silicious, bine specular ore, affording some of the most beautiful cabinet specimens to the chromic specular, red and brown oxides, this most important metal exists in a profusion that is truly wonderful.

Lost Health Regained.

Self neglect lays the foundation of much bodily suffering. As a rule men are more solicitous to repair and preserve their houses, stock in trade and other perishable property than to repair and preserve themselves. They can see when a wall requires a prop, or a weak structure a girder, but appear to be unconscious of, or indifferent to, the cracks and flaws and evidences of decay in their own frail and sensitive organizations.

The consequences of this want of common prudence is that thousands fall by the wayside in the prime of life every year who might have lived to enjoy a hale and hearty old age, if they had resorted to the proper means of recruiting their failing vigor at the proper time.

Seeing what that famous vitalizing and invigorating elixir, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has done for countless multitudes of the enervated and broken down, and with the long, unbroken record of its cures before him, it seems amazing that any sufferer from premature decay, nervous weakness, dyspepsia, biliousness, chronic constipation, or diseases of a remittent or intermittent character, should delay, even for an hour, to seek the aid which its tonic, sanative and invigorating properties have never failed to afford.

It is no exaggeration to say that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most faithful ally of nature, in her struggles with weakness and disease, that medical botany and honest chemistry have yet given to the world.

SLEEP IN PEACE,
BY USING
PRATT'S KILLER FOR BED BUGS.

This preparation is superior to all others for the following reasons:
It kills the Bug instantly.
It effectually destroys their eggs, therefore it is only necessary to use it once or twice during the season.
It possesses advantages over all others, in that it can be used in places where they cannot reach.
It is a powder, quickly walked into the carpets, and is not injurious to the fabric.
No facial result can result from its use, as

IT CONTAINS NO POISON,

Which fact should give it a place in every household
SOLD IN LARGE BOTTLES AT 25 CENTS EACH
For sale by JOSEPH FLEMING,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
84 Market Street, Corner Diamond.

BROWN'S ESS. JAMAICA GINGER,
DIXON'S CARMINATIVE,
JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE,
HENDERSON'S CARMINATIVE,
DUTCHER'S FLY PAPER,
DAVIDSON'S FLY PAPER,
Received and for sale by
George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, John Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Hailey, Solicitor.

FOR FAMILY USE.
THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. P. RITAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Proposed and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.
CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.
RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.
REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
AND
LOW PRICES.
James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Linen Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Linen Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissues, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silks, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapestier and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Suitings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

TRIMMINGS, &C.
Summer Underwear,
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL.
MEN'S GAUZE SHIRTS,
(50c, 60c, 75c, $1 00 and upwards, Long and Half Sleeves.
Gossamer Shirts and Drawers,
Angola Flannel and Anglo Cashmere Shirts and Drawers,
Lisle Thread Shirts and Drawers,
Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers,
Silk Shirts and Drawers,
Jean and Linen Drawers,
Gauze and Gossamer Drawers,
Men's Cotton Bathing Trunks and Drawers,
Men's Brown Cotton Shirts,
Boys' and Youths' Gauze and Gossamer Shirts, long and half sleeves,
Boys' Jean Drawers.
FINE WHITE SHI

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name for transacting

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, SANDY SPRINGS, SALEM, LECTONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in Mahoning County.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

EZRA MORGAN, W. D. REES,
O. G. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TESTERS, Cashier.

W. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

WEST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Special attention paid to Collections in all parts of the country.

Remittances Made at Lower Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:

Exchange National Bank, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co.,
Central National Bank, Philadelphia. TTSS

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLIS, PHILIP BENTEL,
J. W. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
R. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
DANIEL EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TTSS

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest;
Vernon Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 28, 1872.

The local money market continues stagnant, no movements indicating any change of consequence are to be noted. Some of the country banks are in the market as buyers of paper, and the fact that they pick up considerable good paper at full rates would seem to show that our city banks are not hungry for it.

—Messrs. Clews & Co., in their financial circular for the month, remark:

The hope expressed in our last monthly advices, that one source of derangement in financial affairs would be removed, by the settlement of the Alabama question, has not been realized. The issue still remains a matter of diplomacy, and having so frequently disappointed public expectation, business will no longer wait upon it as a matter vitally interests no longer wait upon it as a matter vitally affecting their future course. The business community appear to have come to the conclusion that, if the treaty should fail, the relations of the two countries will but revert to the condition in which the negotiations, or rather that the discussions have prepared the way for more successful efforts at settlement; and that if, after all, a satisfactory conclusion should be reached, it will be something further to which we dare to look with confidence only hope for; so that, in either event, we have nothing to fear, while we have, at least, the positive joy of our late hopes may be fulfilled. Under this condition of things, there is no disposition to indulge in sanguine anticipations of the early future of our financial relations with Europe, but rather a feeling in favor of self-reliance, so far as respects the home influences which we have counted upon a certain amount of co-operation from London and the continental exchanges—a disposition which cannot but be wholesome in the present situation of our exchanges, inasmuch as we have for some months past depended on a very large scale, without any corresponding expansion of our imports.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Mg'n.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119½	120¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	116¾	117¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117¼	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117¼	117¾
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¼
United States 6s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¼
United Pacific Railroad	106
Central Pacific Railroad	93
Currency Pacifics	114½

—Of the one hundred railroads wholly or partly in this state the total amount of capital stock paid in $393,670,886, an average of $3,956,708 86 to each road. Erie leads the list with $84,253,910, Pennsylvania being second with $41,329,475, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern third with $34,930,900. Only 75 companies report their total liabilities, the amount reported being $2,6,7,5,,907, an average of $2,423,927 76 to each one. The largest proportion owed is by the Sunbury and Lewiston, which has $1,400,000 against $700,000 of capital stock; Atlantic and Great Western has $27,999,900 against $20,998,695 of capital. The Erie, Pennsylvania, and Lake Shore roads have respectively $2,,,,,, and $1,,,,,,, against about equal amounts of capital given above. Eighty-nine companies have a total of 5,,,,,,, miles of main road, which, at cost $611,,,,,,, an average of $,,,,,,, to each road, and of $,,,,, 25 per mile. The total passenger receipts were $25,,,,,,, and freight receipts $57,,,,,,, from all sources, $117,,,,,,; total operating expenses, $73,,,,,,; but all the companies do not report in any of these items, and consequently the ratio occurring under each head. There has been a considerable increase of indebtedness since 1871. The capital stock of thirty-one other railroad companies, sixteen of which are in Philadelphia, is reported at $147,,,,,,; certainly paid in, $,,,,,,; funded debt of $,,,,,,,,; consolidating equipment, $1,,,,,,,; and with a total length of about 250 miles.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

June 28, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30
Gold	113¼	113¼	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Canton	57	57½	57½	57½	57½
Pacific Mail Co	25	25½	25½	25½	25½
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36	36
Quicksilver pref	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
Adams Express					
Wells Fargo Express					
American Express					
United States Express					
New York Central	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	97½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	96
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central	130	130	130	130	130
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Northwest	86	86	86	86	86
Do. preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
St. Paul	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do. preferred	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Wabash					
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Chicago and Alton	114	114	114	114	114
Do. preferred					
Boston, Hartford & Erie					
Marietta					
New Jersey Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾	North Penn's R. R.	57
Lehigh Navigation	44	United Cos's of N. J.	195½
Cata's com	56½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36½	Reading	93¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 28, 1872.

REMARKS—We agree with Witherspoon who rained his pupil "to say nothing when he had nothing to say." The only market that is unquotable is the grain market, and we find it difficult to give correct figures. Other leading articles are uniform in prices. Trade is reported dull in all departments. Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted, from store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—Soda ash, common, 4@ @ cent., 4¾c; refined, 5@ @ cent., 6@c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3½c @ lb.; peas, 1½c; pearls, 11c @ lb.

APPLES—Out of market; new $4 50 @ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Fair to prime duffle @ choice 75c.

BUTTER—Receipts 48 packages. We quote: good packers' butter, choice roll at 10@15c @ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales are scarce at 24@ @ lb.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with prices at $2 75@3 00@2 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75@2 25 @ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $20 00; 10 lb boxes @ 18c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade is reported active at the following figures: Sugar cured shoulders 8¾c; plain shoulders 6¼c; sugar cured hams 12c; dried beef 9c; rib sides 9¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c; breakfast bacon 10¼@11c; mess pork $14 50; lard in tierce 9¾c; do hf bbl 9¼c; do kegs 10¼c. Receipts bacon tierces 27.

CHEESE—Receipts 943 boxes. We quote: Dairy at 11@12c; Factory 12@14c; Goshen 14@15c.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Hams Sale @ lb; clear sides 6@6½c @ lb.; shoulders 4½@5 @ lb; country lard 7¾@8c @ lb as per quality.

CANDIES OIL—Round lots of standard brands are held at 19¾@20c; store sales were made at the usual advance.

CRACKERS—Beeson's Hydraulic at $3 00@3 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 50; Eagle $3 00; Johnston's $3 00; calcined pastor $4 50; and diabster $3 00@3 75 @ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 @ bush.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 2's, Western, $2 00 @6 50@7 00 @ case; tomatoes, $4 50@5 00; corn, $5 50@6 00@ @ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 16c; full weight, 18c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

GROCERIES—Refined sugars are a shade lower, and other articles in the grocery line are unchanged. Below we give the ruling figures:

Coffee—Rio, choice, 26@26½c; prime 25@25½c; good 24½c; fair 24@24½c; 25c; prime roasted coffee, in 1-lb packages, 29c; loose 28c; lower grades 25@26c.

Refined sugars—Granulated sugar 14c; Pulverized sugar 15c; Crushed, 15c; A do 13¾c; B do 12¾c; EXTRA C 13c; Chesapeake extra C 13¼c; Knight's extra C 13¼c; C 11c; Union yellow 10½c.

Raw Sugars—Choice New Orleans, 11@11½c; prime 10½c; good ice; fair 9¾c; choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime 10½c; Demerara, choice 11¾c; good 11¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—choice 80c; prime 75c; good 70c; fair 65c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & K fancy 65c; H & E extra, 55c; H & E No 1 60c; Lauder 50c; common 45c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c; Rangoon, Sale¼c; Patna, 8¾@8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 24c; do pimento, 16c; Cassia 55c; cloves, 25c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—No change in the market; the supply being in excess of the demand. We are reported sales at 14@15c @ dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 75@80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40@60 @ lb.

FLOUR—The market is dull, there being a wide difference in the minds of holders and buyers. Quotations are difficult to give. We quote spring at $8 30@8 50; red winter $9 25@9 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00. The tendency of flour evidently points to lower figures. Receipts 1,985 bbls.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts since our last:

Wheat, sacks	340	Corn, sacks	438
Oats, sacks	3,155	Rye, sacks	182

It will be seen that the receipts have fallen off slightly. As remarked above, the market is an unsettled state and correct quotations hard to give. We quote as follows: Wheat—red winter $1 85; white $1 90. Oats—white 46c; mixed 43c. Corn—yellow 65c; mixed 63c. Rye 90@92c. Barley nominal.

HAY—Sales baled on the wharf and depot at Pittsburgh @ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 6½c @ lb for 7½.

HOMINY—Prepared hominy $100 per ton; No 2 $90 per ton.

LARD OIL—Steady, with a few sales at 80c for extra No 1; 62½c for No 2 @ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Eastern $1 75 @ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 90@2 00; second-ats $1 45@1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75@85c @ pair.

POTATOES—Prices show a wide range, from 35 to 50c @ bush.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½c, with the usual advance from stores.

RAGS—In good supply with sales at 4¼@5c.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 @ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¾@8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. We quote high wines at 92@93 @ gallon.

WOOL—Following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades mentioned:

Common fleece	60@62	Tubwashed	65@70
Medium fleece	60@62	Unwashed	45@50
Fine fleece	60@65		

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, June 29, 1872.

REMARKS—To use a common expression, the market at the present time is in a very demoralizing condition with no improvement likely to occur until after the holidays. In regard to crude no sales have been reported before for some days. In the oil regions a fair amount of transactions is daily recorded.

CRUDE

In the absence of sales the reader is informed that oil in bulk can be obtained at the following: spot, June or July at 10c; Parkers, $3 50 @ bbl. For prices in other parts of the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Market weak; holders are willing to accept 19c decline in most deliveries. We quote delivered east; spot or June 22¾c; July 22¾c; August 22¾c; July to September, 22¾c.

Tuesday's Oil City Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 28.—The *Courier* says: Transactions to-day were more limited, so that really the quotations are not a fair average of the market prices. To spot sales were few with no change from yesterday's figures and closed weak. We quote as follows:

500 bbls upper road, spot	22 85
500 bbls upper road, spot	22 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	22 85
500 bbls upper road, a line B. O. each	23 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	23 00
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	23 87½

NEW YORK, June 28, closing 97½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 12¾c; case 20½c. The highest price for Illinois steers, of 574 lbs was 7¾c. The highest for cows in bulk, prices ranging from $35 to $65. The receipts of sheep and lambs in number ten cars more than last week. The demand is moderate and the market is sluggish. The receipts were mainly of medium quality. Sheep 5a6¾c; lambs 8a11c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Tobacco—sales 187 hhds; prices not materially changed. Bagging unchanged at 16¾a16¾c. Cotton quiet; middling 25¾c. Flour dull; XXX family $6 75a7 00; choice to fancy unsold; lots new are arriving but there are no sales. Mess pork steady at $12 cash. Bacon quiet at 5¾a7¾a 8¾ for sugar cured. Lard firm at 9¾@10c; refined 10¼c. Bulk meats firm at 4¾a5¾a6¾c. Barley sugar cured, 12¾a12¾c. Lard firm at 9a10c; order lots ¼c higher than above quotations. Whisky 93a95c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and 3a5c lower; No 1 white Michigan $1 50; amber Michigan $1 46; No 2 red Wabash $1 42. Corn dull and lower by late; high mixed 47½c; low mixed 46¾c; Michigan 47c; white 56c; no grade 44c. Oats dull; No 2 at 32c; Michigan 33c; rejected 29c. Pork and lard dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Flour dull; Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 50@9 00; Indiana and Ohio $9 25@9 75. Wheat dull; red $1 70@1 80; amber $1 85. Rye dull at 75c. Corn dull; yellow 63a64c; mixed western 63c. Oats dull; white 43a45; mixed 41c. Provisions quiet. Petroleum 16¾a17c; refined 22¾c. Whiskey firm at 92c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 red winter $1 55; No 2 $1 45. Corn dull and lower; held at 48c. Oats dull and declined to 36½c. Refined petroleum steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 $1 30; No 2 $1 23½. Corn dull; No 2 yellow 42½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 28½c. Rye dull; No 1 56c. Barley firm at 51c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, June 28.—Wheat steady; extra $1 46; No 1 $1 37; amber $1 51. Corn firm at 48c. Oats firm at 35c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 28.—Cotton dull and lower; low middling 24a24½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 28.—Cotton dull; no sales; low middling 24c.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 29, 1872.

The market for raw irons is about the same as at the date of our last report. The receipts of all descriptions are light, and there is but little offering in the market.

The transactions of the week have been extremely light; most of the iron arriving is applied to fill former contracts.

We are reported the following sales:

Anthracite.

200 tons mottled red short	$51 00	4 mos
80 tons A No. 1 foundry	52 50	4 mos
50 tons extra gray forge	49 50	4 mos
50 tons extra gray forge	50 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 extra foundry	52 50	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 extra foundry	52 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 2 extra foundry	51 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 1 extra foundry	52 50	4 mos
30 tons No. 1 extra foundry	53 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 extra foundry	54 00	4 mos
20 tons white neutral	43 00	4 mos

Charcoal.

20 tons extra quality forge	$60 00	4 mos
10 tons extra quality forge	60 00	cash
10 tons extra quality forge	59 00	4 mos
10 tons No. 1 forge	61 00	4 mos

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co. m	8	J. A. Caughey, m	3
J W Porter, m	1	Loomis & C m	1
Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	8	Hartwagner, M & Co., m	3
Superior Mills, m	4	Shoenberger B & Co, o	4
Reese, Graff & Co., m	3	Isabella Furnace Co, o	2
Sheets Iron Works	4	Marting, C & Co., m	2
J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2	Pittsburgh Forge Co, o	3
Graff, Bennett & Co, o, 4			
Total			48

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Malin & B, m	10	J W Porter	2
Total			12

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Lucy Furnace, o	24	Shoenberger B & Co, o	16
Nimick & Co., b	3	J Moorhead, b	7
Total			50

IRON MARKETS.

CLEVELAND.

June 26.—We note a decline of $1 in Anthracite foundry No. 1 and Lake Superior (bituminous) Nos 1 and 2. Supplies are coming from the Lake Superior region freely, and a fair trade is reported among dealers. We quote: Scotch pig $25; Tuscarawas, (soft foundry) $ 3; Massillon $ 3; Lake Superior charcoal, No. 1 $26; do No. 2 $25; do No. 3 $24; Anthracite foundry No. 1 $26; Lake Superior (bituminous coal) No 1 $26; do No 2 $25; Salts, 27c, (for car wheels) Nos. 3 and 4 $25; Hanging Rock $28; forge $24; Missouri charcoal $27.

Hardware—The hardware, bar and nail markets and old scrap are steadily and quietly active. Prices firm on bar and nails, and trade is only fair.—*Commercial Review.*

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 113¾@113⅞.

NEW YORK, June 28 P. M.

GOLD.

Gold firm at 113¾@113⅝. Loans were made at from 3 to 4 per cent. Clearings $28,,,,,,. Treasury disbursements were $1,321,,,,,, mostly for interest engagements; for export to-morrow $3,,,,,,.

MONEY.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firm at 109¾@110.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments ¼@¾ @ cent. higher and strong.

Coupons 1881	120	5-20s, 1867	118½
5-20s, 1862	114¾	5-20s, 1868	117¾
5-20s, 1864	114¾	10-40s	112
5-20s, 1865	115¼	Currency 6s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	117¾		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Missouris	97¾	Virginias, old	42¾
Tennessees, old	74¾	North Carolinas, old	35¾
Tennessees, new	74¼	North Carolinas, new	25¾
Virginias, 6s	48		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks dull but strong, except Erie, which sold quickly to 27 and reacted as rapidly to 25¾. It is reported that Erie cash stock is scarce, and that 1-16 per day is being paid for use. For Ohio and Mississippi there has been a lively demand, and sales were quite large at an advance.

Western Union	78	St. Paul	53¾
Quicksilver	41¾	do pref	71¾
Adams Express	97	Toledo & Wabash	25¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	88¾	do pref	57
American	73	Fort Wayne	96
United States	87¾	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	25¾	do pref	37
N. Y. Central	97¾	Chicago & Alton	115
N. Y. Central scrip	97¾	do pref	116
Erie	25¾	Ohio & Mississippi	46¾
do pref	78	C. C. & C	99¾
Harlem	125¾	Burlington & Quincy	130¾
do pref	130	Lake Shore	96¾
Mich. Central	116	Panama	135¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91	Illinois Central	130
Northwestern	72¾	Union Pacific	87¾
do pref	89¾	C. P. Bonds	105
Rock Island	106¾	Union	94
N. J. Central	109¾	Del. Lack. & Westn	107¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1872.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Active; opened weak and irregular, and closed firmer at $1 22c cash; $1 23¾ July $1 22 August. Corn—Dull at 42¾c cash; 41 44¾ August. Oats in demand at 28¾c cash; 28¾@ 29c July; 29¼@29½c August. Rye dull at 57¾c. Barley quiet at 75a76c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady and firm at $13 50 12 55 cash; $12 57½ July. Lard easier at 8 85. Hams in pickle firm at 9¾@12c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6¼a6¾c; clear sides 6¾a6¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady; sales at 86c.

HOGS—Dull and weak at $3 75a4 05.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Cotton easy; sales 1,000 bales middling uplands 26¾c. FLOUR—Dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 40@5 90 common to good extra $6 20@6 90; white wheat extra generic $7 75@9 25; extra St. L. $7 75@8 75. Rye flour heavy at $4 60@4 90. Corn meal unchanged. WHEAT—Dull, 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush Milwaukee, to arrive, $1 57a1 58; white western $1 75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—Opened firm, but soon became irregular, closed 1a2c; sail 64a 65c; yellow 65a66c; prime white 66a 67c; mixed western 65a66c; 100m 65a66c. Oats dull; a shade firm; western 37a38c. Hay steady; shipping $1 15a1 20. Hops steady. Coffee firm; Rio 16½c. Sugar firm; fair to prime 10¾a11¾c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet. Pork—Spot $2 50a3 00. Lard firm at 9a9¾c; refined 10¼c. Tallow firm; fair to good 8¾a9c. Butter steady; Ohio 18a20c. Cheese heavy; new 8a9½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 28.—In dry goods there is no feature worthy of note, except the small business so far in prints of the kinds most in request during the past month and their continued and increasing firmness. In printing cloths there is no movement to report except that they are unchanged, with the spot 64x64. Extras, seconds, remain as quoted in the dispatch of yesterday. Higher quotations have been given, but the above are the ruling rates. Many printers' contracts expire at the close of the month, and large deliveries are looked for, especially after the first; but makers, though desirous of securing long futures, are very firm as to prices, and the confidence of both buyers and domestics are comparatively stationary within transactions sufficient to establish a market between a nominal one. Eighty-eight inch sheetings will close from the evening of the 3d of July until Monday, the 8th, except in a few instances, when to look after drafts and deliveries. Foreign goods are dull and buyers are returning from Europe after their purchases, but prices are generally found to be moderate in amount. At auction to-day 15 lots 22 inch Cocheco bags still reviewed were sold at $3 25@3 30; 25 and $3 25; also three lots at $3 40, $3 70 and $3 72½.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 28.—Cattle—receipts to-day 661, making the supply for the week 8,891, against 9,622 last week. Market sluggish, and, owing to light operations not sufficient to indicate the market. There are few cattle in the yards except Texas, for which there is no inquiry; buyers are scarce; sales 101 Illinois steers, 1,141 to 1,227 lbs, $5 75a6 12½; 35 Michigan steers, 1,165 to 1,343 lbs, $4 90a5 65; 30 Texas steers, 1,196 lbs, $4 10; 19 mixed steers, 1,153 lbs, $5 25; 16 Ohio cows 1,165 lbs, $5 60. Sheep—receipts 3,400, making the total supply for the week 9,400. Market bare of stock and no sales; prices rule at $4 75 for Canada lambs, $4 50a4 25 for western sheep, $5 for Canada, do; extra quality wethers would command $5 75. Hogs—Receipts 2,500, making the supply for the week 10,100 against 10,900 last week. The market continues firm at $4 60a4 75; local demand about supplied; no inquiry for shipping; sales 78 pens and none offering; sales 114 Ohio, 163 lbs, @ $4 65; 305 do, 243 to 268 lbs, at $4 75.

CROCERIES, &c.

General Notice to Grocers!

The Choicest, Largest Stock and Most Varied Assortment of

TEAS,

THE PUREST SPICES

AND

FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOS,

At the LOWEST PRICES to be found in this city. All be sure and call and see our Daily List, at Warehouse, No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Samuel H. Baird

L. R. NORTON,

DEALER IN

Pianos and Organs,

STATE AGENT FOR THE

JEWETT & GOODMAN

ORGAN

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. TTSS

GEO. LYLE. C. R. BARCHFELD. J. M. McCANCE

Lyle, Barchfeld & McCance,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Saddlery and Carriage,

HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,

NO. 107 WOOD ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

CHOICE CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE of "Bevaids," "Conchas and Londres," a new Key West brand; also "Fra Diavo o," Oonoha Princessa, Pride of Key West and an assortment of the best brands of genuine Havana Cigars just received and for sale by JNO. A. ERNSTAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

India	June 29	Glasgow.
Toussaint	June 29	France.
Atlantic	June 29	Liverpool.
Washington	June 29	Liverpool.
City of Paris	June 29	Liverpool.
Republic	June 29	Liverpool.
Russia	July 3	Liverpool.
Trinacria	July 3	Liverpool.
Helvetia	July 3	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	July 4	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 6	Liverpool.
California	July 6	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	July 6	Liverpool.
Adriatic	July 10	Liverpool.
Cuba	July 10	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 10	Liverpool.
Calvados	July 13	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool.
Austria	July 13	Liverpool.
Baltic	July 13	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 17	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Java	July 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	France.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., June 28, 1872.

River falling with about seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 76 at 6 P. M. C.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 28, 1872.

River falling, with about seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 76 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., June 28, 1872.

Weather cloudy and very warm this evening, with indications of rain. Hard rain for about an hour this afternoon. River eight feet eleven inches and falling fast. The Science left for Parkersburg at 12 M. Thirteen tows of coal passed down to-day.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

A. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Zeachiah	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Bleftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

A. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Bleftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Jessie	Phillips	Geneva.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

Monongahela six feet two and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva—S. A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabethtown, 3 P. M.
Geneva.....West Virginia.....Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet two inches and falling slowly. The weather was intensely hot. Trade on the landing was fair. The departures include the Granite State and Carrie Brooks.

THE Carrie Brooks left for Wheeling on time.

THE steamer Granite State left for Portsmouth with a good trip.

THE towboat Commet, Capt. Hare, arrived yesterday with a big load of ore.

THE Ed. Hobbs and barges is advertised to leave to-day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE towboat Alps, on her last trip down, took out barges containing 6,000 tons of ice, from the Mississippi river.

AUTHOR O'NEAL, who for many years has been connected with the Memphis wharfboat at Vicksburg, died in that city on Monday last.

THE new steamer Exchange, Captain E. Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Friday, to be intended for a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

THE well known packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For any further information call on or address S. R. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

THE Camden (Ark.) *Journal* of last Thursday says: "The Ouachita river is high enough to take any craft on the deck, having been, for the past few days, over the bottoms, over the bushes, and over some of the trees, and still it has the appearance of a number of cotton fields. We say to it, dry up a little."

MAJOR HOWELL, in charge of the United States Engineer Department at New Orleans, has been engaged in preparing an elaborate report on the snag vessel below Fort St. Philip. He will prepare soon a statement of the facts of the case to be before the country, showing that the proposed canal is feasible, and can be constructed at a comparatively small cost, if the necessary appropriation by Congress is obtained.

W. M. REYNOLDS, the negro who stabbed and killed John Wagner, on the steamer Robert Burns, on the 29th of May, and who was acquitted upon the ground of self-defense, got into a fight on the steamer Evening Star, and cut a negro very severely with a common knife. He was set upon by several negroes and very severely beaten. Reynolds and his wife were both taken to the United States Marine Hospital.

An eccentric New Yorker has invented what he is pleased to term

THE VERY LATEST.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The fourth trial of Mrs. Clem, charged with the murder of Jacob Young and wife in Indianapolis in September, 1869, was concluded yesterday at Lebanon, Indiana. The verdict not guilty of murder in the first degree, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

Advices from Peru report that an insurrection was attempted at Lima, in consequences of the election. Troops were called out and fired on the rioters and the outbreak was suppressed. The government had suspended the publication of hostile journals and imprisoned their editors.

Two cargoes of slaves were recently landed on the island of Cuba, one of which was for a Colonel of Spanish volunteers.

The melancholy feature of the reconstruction of Chicago is the almost daily loss of life by derrick accidents.

Two men named Honzenbake and Lloyd, convicted of the murder of Colonel George W. Fish, were hung at Gettthorpe, Georgia, yesterday. The former confessed, but Lloyd's last words were to the effect that the blood of no man was upon his hands.

A fire at Taylorsville, Indiana, yesterday, destroyed ten buildings. Loss $12,000; insurance $4,500.

The commencement exercises of the Woolward and Hughes High Schools, Cincinnati, were held yesterday. Sixty-five students graduated.

President Grant and wife arrived at Long Branch yesterday.

Negotiations looking to obtaining the assent of the New York Orangemen to parade on the 12th of July in citizens dress have been unsuccessful.

At New York yesterday, District Attorney Fellows in opening a case of alleged selling of obscene literature, made the following startling statement: That young ladies' seminaries in the city and vicinity were actually flooded with books and pictures of the most indecent kind, surreptitiously introduced, sometimes hidden in bouquets of flowers, and sometimes in parcels of nuts and candy.

Northern Kansas, which has been suffering from drought, has been visited by copious rains the past two days.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, gave a banquet last evening to the band of the British Grenadier Guards. Old Colonial associations were revived in speeches, and Queen the Victoria and President were toasted.

ALL ABOUT CUTLERY.

What a Sheffield Cutler Knows About the Making of Pocket Knives—Before the Age of Steel—The "Sheffield Whittle"—Feudal Interference with the Cutlers—Weeks of Enforced Idleness—The First Table Knives and Forks—The Business of the Present Day in England and the United States—Interesting Statistics.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., June 22, 1872.

Few people have any idea, though what a number of bands their pocket knives have passed in the process of manufacture, I have been earnestly and repeatedly requested to communicate "What I know about knife making."

In the first place, I don't know how a man got along in the stone age, when he had to hew down trees with a flint ax, and to worry down his food like a wild beast, by tearing it with his teeth and fore paws. No wonder that the people of the stone age had flat skulls. Think of a poor fellow as having to face an armor plated mastodon with a bone-headed spear. A nothing better than a bone-headed spear. A man so circumstanced might well feel degraded in mind, and take to digging roots and to carrying them upon his head—a head nicely flattened for the purpose. The irony of his situation consisted also in having no iron. How did he shave with a bone razor? How did he cut his hair without scissors? He must have singed it as men do horses. Consider now what a revolution must have been made in his position by the production of the first carver, which was, I take it, the military carving knife, technically termed a sword. That discovery opened out to him a new career, placed him in a position of ascendancy, and gave him the courage of confidence. Armed with it, he was no longer merely "something good to eat," in the estimation of the lower animals, but could, on the Darwin theory of natural selection, take his choice from among the animals around him. Armed with it, he could plunge into the water and combat a shark successfully. Armed with it, he had at least an equal chance with the king of beasts; for, even in those days the lion must have put him down, in his leonic memoranda of what "to eat, drink and avoid," as one of the things to be avoided, for that bright blade, sharpened at the point, could be plunged to the hilt in the broad breast of the assailant, and could make even a lion say to himself, with a melancholy wag of his mane, "There is something uncommonly sharp about that fellow." Armed with it, his style of defending himself could be of the Nubuckian style, acute, pointed, incisive, and to the victim, poignant. The more I think of the change wrought in the world by these workers in steel, the more I feel a sort of veneration for their craft grow up within me. In the *turbulent infancy* of nations it is to be expected that we should hear more of the workers in steel. The makers of battle-axes, helmets and battle-axes, likewise of swords, congregated at Birmingham, and continue there unto this day, while the makers of knives and razors have congregated at Sheffield. Chaucer speaks of the Miller of Trompington as provided with a Sheffield whittle:

"A Sheffeld thwytel bare he in his hose."

In earlier times the Norman lords, when the strong hand of the tyrant and the outlaw were equally ready to avail themselves of the results of industry, it is difficult to imagine how the persevering skill and rude science which produced the "Sheffield Whittle" could have had a beginning, or made any progress towards creating the poor artificers of 1615. One of Sheffield's poets, Elliott, thus apostrophises the "changed scenes" of his native place:

"Far other scenes than these the days of old
When Locksley o'er the hills of Hallam chased
The wide-horn'd stag, or with his bowmen bold
Watch'd the lone highway 'mansal robbers' prowl'd,
And, tiger like, sleek'd rubber-lords for prey.
Where now are wheels and whirling spindles, and labor bends
O'er thousand anvils, fired the feudal fray,
Or roared the forge, where Sheffield's arms were hammered,
forever, and from ancle's rumored castle,
For hour-lords meet, where humble Sheffield's in flames."

One example will suffice to show how these lordly regulators interfered with the natural progress of the labor of artificers. For eight and twenty days after the 8th of August in each year, no master, servant or apprentice, could perform any work appertaining to the science or mystery of cutlers, nor, in the same way, from Christmas to the 25th of January. At these seasons they were to apply themselves to other labors. This interruption of their mechanical skill was, perhaps, little regarded at a time when Sheffield had the most imperfect commercial intercourse with the rest of England. The knives of the town, such as old Fuller describes, "for the use of the common people," one of which he saw purchased for a penny, were sometimes carried to distant fairs, through almost impassable ways. But anything like activity of commerce was the slow growth of a century and a half.

Scott tells us of gentlemen

"To carve at the meat in gloves of steel,
And drank the red wine through the helmet barred."

Which was, in the absence of forks, a source of pleasure under difficulties. The Anglo-Saxon had knives and forks in the days of Athelstane, surnamed "The Unready," but such things were for many centuries luxuries, used only by a few of the lofty and the great. In the time of Stow, the best and finest knives in the world were made in London; and in 1417 the cutlers of the metropolis obtained a charter of incorporation from Henry V. In Chaucer's time Sheffield had achieved a name for making the sort of knives which were at that time worthy the people who, like the miller in the Reeve's Tale, were not entitled to wear a sword. Two hundred and fifty years since forks were little known in England, and were at that time more rare in the greater part of Europe than they had been in the days of Athelstane. The great wealth and luxury of London gave to that city the first impulse, of the start, but as commerce increased and the means of communication were improved, the advantages of Sheffield in coal, iron and water began to tell upon the London trade. In 1730 the firm of Joseph Rodgers & Sons had commenced manufacturing cutlery, whose business operations have long since assumed gigantic proportions. They have now in their employ about fifteen hundred well organized and skilled workmen, not coolies, who are receiving to-day a price per dozen equal to, nay more, than that paid by our American manufacturers of cutlery. Those fifteen hundred workmen turn out weekly five thousand five hundred dozen of table knives and forks, sixteen hundred pairs of carvers, sixteen hundred dozens of pocket knives, thirteen hundred dozen of razors and thirteen hundred dozens of scissors. The capital of this company is £130,000 sterling. The founders of the firm have long since passed away, as have also their sons—the last of whom, Mr. Joseph Rodgers, died in December, 1867, at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

The manufacturing of cutlery in the United States commenced some thirty years ago, at Waterville, Connecticut. Since that time about thirty other establishments have embarked in the business. Among the most prominent of the pocket-knife producers are the American Knife Company, at Thomaston, Conn., George B. Pierpont, President, who are employing some two hundred workmen, and turn out some six hundred fine samples of American cutlery.

Twenty-seven years ago Mr. Lamson founded, on the smallest scale, the present enterprising Lamson & Goodnow's Cutlery Works, at Shelburn Falls, about fifty miles north of Springfield, Mass. They employ at present nearly five hundred workmen, and produce cutlery to the amount of more than six hundred thousand dollars annually. The buildings are constructed in the form of a hollow square, and cover an area of seven acres of ground. Among other heavy machinery there are twenty-one trip hammers and ten drop hammers. Five hundred different kinds of cutlery are made. The company consumes in manufacturing per year two hundred tons of steel, eighteen thousand pounds of ivory, one hundred and fifty tons of ebony, three hundred tons of rosewood, three hundred tons of cocoa, seventy-four hundred tons of coal, one hundred tons of grindstones, ten tons of emory, five tons of sheet brass and brass wire, and about three hundred thousand pieces of shin bones. The knife blades are forged by trip and drop hammers, (not as in Sheffield by hand, which is a saving of one-third of the stock.) The grinding and finishing of the blades are done by skilled workmen, which are always the cheapest, producing better work and at much less cost.

A SHEFFIELD CUTLER.

MR. Barnard, one of the Washington woman journalists, has become managing editor of the Chronicle, of that city. She served in the reporters' gallery of the House during the recent long session of Congress, and is said to be a very clever, unassuming and efficient newspaper worker.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Narrow Gauge vs. Broad Gauge.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—The report of the committee appointed at the Narrow Gauge Railroad Convention, held in this city some days ago, will be published to-morrow. It is an able and exhaustive discussion of the new system in a practical way, and treats the following points in a careful manner: Want of railroads; comparative cost of the two systems; comparative cost of operating; capacity of locomotives and cars for the transportation of cotton and livestock; saving in dead weight; rates of freights and passage; break of connections; practical experience of experts, and the system as a means of development. The Convention also appointed a National Central Executive Committee of thirteen, with headquarters at St. Louis, to gather and disseminate information relative to the narrow gauge system, of which Chas. H. Howland, of St. Louis, is Chairman, and Col. E. S. Hurlburt, of Atlanta, Georgia, Secretary.

Connection of Chicago and Atchison Perfected

The Texas Cattle Trade.

ATCHISON, KS., June 28.—The Chicago and South-western Railroad was completed to this city to-day. On Monday next regular trains will commence running between Chicago and Atchison. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company is building extensive cattle yards here to accommodate the Texas cattle trade, which the repeated extensions of that road has enabled it largely to control. Immense trains, loaded with Texas and Cherokee cattle, arrive here daily, and are sent hence to St. Louis and Chicago direct. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Company has purchased a large amount of property in Atchison for its buildings, stock yards, shops, etc.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage June 27, 1872.

	Cents.
Evans, Mrs. E. B.; Orrville, Ohio	3
Lotta, Mary J.; Dversville, Tenn.	3
Russell, John; Columbus, Ohio	3
Whitaker, Mrs. Minerva, Ohio	3
Scheick, A.; Hoboken, N. J.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Alumni Dinner—Interesting Addresses—Annual Meeting of the Alumni—Closing Exercises.

The Alumni of the Western University gave their first annual banquet yesterday afternoon in the hall of the institution. There were present about one hundred of the alumni, beside the faculty and a large number of invited guests. The occasion was a most enjoyable one throughout.

At half-past three o'clock the guests sat down to the three large tables that were spread in the hall. The table was loaded with all the delicacies of the season, to which full justice was done. Mr. John A. Wightman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. After the banquet the Chairman stated that addresses would be in order.

Mr. W. D. Moore, one of the alumni, was the first speaker. He said he was proud of the success which now attended this institution, and was glad that he was one of the alumni. He hoped that greater success would still be attained, and the University continue to send out graduates who would be a power in the world. Mr. Moore, at the conclusion of his remarks, called on Prof. Toerge to read a German address. The Professor stated that he had only made one speech in his life, and that was some twenty years ago, and if required to speak now would be compelled to repeat the address made at that time, as he could not make another.

The Rev. Mr. Crutchlow claimed to be the oldest alumni present. He had attended the University when it was struggling for an existence. The building was then located at the corner of Ferry street and Fourth avenue. When attending the University he added, he could have nursed some of the professors who have been appointed since his graduation. Mr. G. W. Guthrie followed, and stated that he was of the class of '66. He did not know much of the early history of the school by experience, as did the speaker who preceded him. The fact of the building giving a first location to the institution, referring to its dark days, and how, through the untiring energy of its friends, and the liberal bequests made, the institution now stood on a firm foundation, and was open for more enlarged usefulness. Dr. Holmes followed in a few humorous remarks, in which he stated that he was in a class of one which was graduated in '48, because the faculty felt that they must graduate somebody. J. Bigham was called upon for some remarks, but declined.

The Rev. Dr. Howard was the last speaker. He was sorry that there were not more present of those who are generally styled "solid men." The wealthy have not done as much for the institution as it was their duty to do. He had been informed that this was the fourth city in the Union in proportion to its population, with the exception of Providence, R. I. Surely then this city should have an institution second to none in the land. Why cannot this society sustain as good institutions of learning as are now in Germany and other European countries. The speaker felt that the institution should have about one million dollars to rank it among the best seminaries of learning in the Union, and he hoped that the millionaires of this city would take a greater interest in the University, and make liberal bequests. There were enough millionaires connected with the institution now, all that was wanted was more donations.

At the conclusion of Dr. Howard's address, Prof. E. P. Crane announced the 924 psalm which was sung, after which the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Horner.

ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni now left the banquet hall and repaired to the President's room, where they held their annual meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Horner. The President stated that the first business in order was to admit the graduating class of '72. A motion was made to admit them, and approved.

The report of the Executive Committee was then presented, recommending that each member of the Association pay the one dollar annually, and also that the chairman should have the privilege of appointing one member from each class to act with the Executive Committe to make arrangements for reunions, etc. The report was adopted.

The Treasurer presented a report, showing a balance on hand of $17 95. Received and filed.

On motion an amendment to the constitution was made, that hereafter the alumni meet annually instead of semi annually as heretofore.

The next meeting then decided to be the election of officers, with the following result: President, Wm. D. Moore; Vice Presidents, C. C. Dickey, G. K. Mills; Corresponding Secretary, J. Wightman; Recording Secretary, R. C. Moore; Treasurer, H. W. Hudson. "All ayes," replied Pat, "but instead of a nay, I say you ace it would be inconvanient to go for the eggs."

The fact that the Managers of the House of Refuge (now the Reform School) have advertised for the sale of a farm which is suitable for building, and to contain between two and five hundred acres, has caused no little stir among owners of large tracts of land in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and a large variety of offers. A number of excellent sites on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be offered.

LAST night the City Hall Commission ordered the bill of Gamewell & Co., for putting up the new fire alarm telegraph machinery, to be paid according to contract. The amount is about $4,000, and which prize, it is stated, the contractors come on considerably below cost. The firm, however, will not ask for more money, as they are so proud of their work that they rely on it as an excellent advertisement, and consider themselves invested.

ARRANGEMENTS for the great jubilee on Independence Day anniversary progresses favorably. The Councils are taking an interest in the matter, evidently have not forgotten the prophetic declaration of John Adams, who said: "We shall make this a glorious, an honorable day. Its celebration by the rising generation of posterity, long after the graves our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving, with festivity, with bonfires, and illumination."

ABOUT fifty of the sketches of bishops, editors, secretaries, members of and visitors to the General Conference were written, at Dr. De Pue's request, by Rev. W. H. Kincaid, of the *Pittsburgh Advocate* staff. The *Pittsburgh Advocate* says: "The sketches were finely written, and a credit to the facile fingers of the writer. Mr. Kincaid is a member of the National Local Preachers' Association, and is quite well known to the Church. His work on the *Lucky* has added many to his already long list of friends. His sketches have been very widely copied by the religious and secular press.

Eight Hours.

A movement is on foot to make eight hours a day's labor. Workmen using the light running Domestic find this time sufficient to earn a day's wages. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

New Style Vehicles.

Several new styles in carriages and wagons have made their appearance from the manufactory of Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Arch street, Allegheny, the present season, among which we would especially mention, their new patent bob-wagon, which is claimed to be the best in the world. This firm are noted for the general excellence of all the work turned out by them in respect to style, durability and finish. They also deal in eastern made work, which they are prepared to furnish on the most reasonable terms. Those who want to buy a vehicle of any kind should by no means overlook the claims of Messrs. Workman & Davis, but on the contrary should call at their repository Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, at their earliest convenience.

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At Cape May the Columbia House

Opens this season June 29th. Arrangements can be made for rooms by addressing Mr. Geo. J. Bolton, proprietor, either at his Washington Hotel, on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg. The Columbia has a broad ocean view location and has long been popular among our Pittsburgh people. trhs

Will be Open Until 9 P. M. This Day.

Special bargains to close out stock. Will be sold at cost. A lot of Geo. Woods & Co.'s Organs will be sold at cost figures; no mistake, as we do not propose keeping any other than our beautiful Celeste Organs in stock. Somebody will get the above instrument at a bargain. Don't want a large bargain? Somebody had better call at once and secure one at S. Hamilton & Co.'s, 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, second floor.

Immense Stock

Of summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Mowry Lots!! Mowry Lots!!! Mowry Lots!!

They are situated on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Every lot fronts on a fifty foot avenue, while many of them are underlaid with *choice moulding* sand. Prices low. Terms easy. Call on Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

All the Novelties

At R. H. Palmer's hat and cap house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Straw Hats.

The greatest variety at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.

There is many a gem in the path of life,
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,
That is richer far than the jewel's light,
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.

That's so, and one of the finest of these gems is the improved Elliptic Sewing Machine which you can get at No. 19 Fifth avenue.

Panama

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

The Domestic.

The only faithful Domestic is the sewing machine known as the Light Running Domestic. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Excursion Tickets

To the Democratic convention at Baltimore, at half fare, via Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad (Connellsville route), commencing July 1st and good to July 9th going, and from July 9th to July 24th returning. Apply at Central Ticket Office in First National Bank building, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, or at depot, corner of Grant and Water streets. rrhs

Leghorn

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Charles Heidsieck's "Extra" Champagne

Is fast becoming the most popular wine imported into the United States, judging from the quantity imported during the past year. And all the leading clubs and hotels throughout the country this brand is invariably the favorite.

Swiss

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Furniture at Lowest Rates.

Those of our readers who need furniture of any kind, from the most plain and substantial to the most stylish and elegant parlor, chamber and office sets that are made, should call and inspect the extensive establishment of Messrs. W. D. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny. They have one of the largest stocks outside of New York, and sell at astonishingly low rates. Give them a call.

Eight Hours.

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Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Immense Stock

Of summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Campaign Clubs

Can obtain through Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street, any style of hat or cap desired by leaving their orders at his establishment. Clubs can have hats or caps manufactured expressly for them and furnished at reasonable prices.

June and July

Styles of hats at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Eight Hours.

A movement is on foot to make eight hours a day's labor. Workmen using the light running Domestic find this time sufficient to earn a day's wages. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Glass Fruit Jars.

The season having arrived when fruit jars come largely into requisition, it may be of interest to the trade and our readers generally to know that Messrs. Lorenz & Wightman glass manufacturers, No. 32 Wood street, are prepared to supply the most reliable self-sealing glass jars in the market. This firm have been for the sole manufacturers of Mason's *porcelain lined caps* X L all glass, L & W tin tops, economy, etc., all of which have been extensively used and are justly celebrated. The reputation of these jars ought alone to be a sufficient inducement to all who are not personally acquainted with their superior merits to give their claims a careful consideration before determining to use any other jar. The square jelly tumbler, with sliding lid, manufactured by this firm, is also deserving of especial mention, having been pronounced the best jelly tumbler in the market wherever it was used during the past season. Call at No. 32 Wood street and examine the samples there on exhibition. rhsru

Picnic

Hats and caps at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Summer Hats

Of every description at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

LET the bath houses be launched.

COL. PHELLIN struck the first blow on the big bell yesterday.

THE drinking fountains might be made to run ice water on the Fourth.

THE Fire Alarm Telegraph is now in working order at the new office.

THE "big bell" talked from the top of City Hall for the first time at noon yesterday.

BUTLER C. CHESTY of this city has been appointed a notary public by the Governor.

THE farmers on Neville Island and other localities in the country complain of the potato bug.

ALDERMAN BUTLER, Fire Marshal, has issued his manifesto against fire works on the Fourth.

MR. CHAS. H. KESSHIN, agent of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels, arrived in the city yesterday.

CONSIDERABLE money will be invested in this city on the result of the race between Longfellow and Bassett.

MRS. G. W. COFFIN was the first lady registered as a visitor to the new Fire Alarm Telegraph office in City Hall.

A SPLENDID view of the city and surrounding country can be obtained from the cupola of new City Hall.

THE consolidated Gas Company held a meeting yesterday and determined to enter on Liberty street and lay pipes.

"Can you change a $2 bill?" said an impecunious drinker to the bar tender. "Yes." Drinks. "Well, then I get a $1 bill Til bring it in."

THE City Hall Commission met last evening, and after approving sundry bills, elected ex-Coroner Clawson night watchman of the new building.

THE Board of Health was in session yesterday for a site for a city hospital. The Sixth ward, it is hin'ed, contains the coveted piece of ground.

In a case of drowning, grasping irons may be obtained at the Mayor's office. It would be much better to keep them in the toll houses on the bridges.

A YOUNG girl named Mary Hinkle was committed to the House of Refuge last evening by Mayor Callow on a charge of incorrigibility preferred by her parents.

THE Committee on Teachers and Salaries of the Board of School Controllers, of Allegheny, will meet this evening in the Common Council chamber, at eight o'clock.

BUSINESS was remarkably dull at the Mayor's office yesterday. But one information was sworn out, that of J. Dittemuth, Jr., against E. Bernstein, charging him with assault and battery. Hearing to-day.

THERE never was as great an interest seen in the Sunday Schools as that now displayed in all parts of Pennsylvania. It is a sign of great improvement and high social progress.

THE Saw Mill Run Railroad is being extended down the south bank of the Ohio, and arrangements are being perfected for the transportation of freight and passengers.

JUSTICE SAILSBURY, of Birmingham, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Daniel Yeals, charged with threatening to injure Bella Reisser. Hearing to-day.

SPEAKER BLAINE and his two sons, who have been attending the commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College, passed through the city yesterday en route for Maine.

"ARE you not alarmed at the approach of the king of terrors?" said a minister to a sick man. "Oh, no; I have been living six and thirty years with the queen of terrors—the king cannot be much worse."

FATHER GAVAZZI is to have a reception at Library Hall this evening. An address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. C. A. Holmes, after which will likely be responded to by the distinguished visitor.

THE Coroner went to Elizabeth yesterday to hold an inquest on the body of an unknown man found floating in the Monongahela at that point. Two o'clock this morning the Coroner had not been heard from.

JOHN LIGHTHILL, who was charged before Mayor Callow with entering the house of N. Hoffman, in Lawrenceville, and stealing fifty dollars, was arrested yesterday, and, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed for trial.

MR. R. D. MCCREARY, member of Councils at Oil City, and the legislative candidate for the Legislature, was in our city yesterday. Mr. McCreary is president of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Oil City and a clever gentleman.

THE last alarm of fire received in the old office came in yesterday morning from box 34. The cause was the burning of some bedding in the upper story of the St. Lawrence hotel, Penn avenue and Eleventh street. Loss trifling.

LAST evening a young woman named Grant was seriously injured by being caught in the machinery of one of the printing presses at Harvey's job printing house on Third avenue. She was taken to her home in the lower portion of Allegheny.

"SO, WILKINS, you're married, eh? Well, how do you get along?" "Not so well as I hoped. My wife gave me her hand previous to our marriage, and it grattified me exceedingly. She now gives it to me every day and it doesn't grattify me at all."

A HORSE attached to a wagon ran away yesterday on Liberty street and collided with a wheelbarrow containing a freezer filled with ice cream, upset it and scattered the contents. The horse was checked on Market street before doing any further damage.

A WORKMAN employed in the Excelsior Coffin Works in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, while adjusting, yesterday morning, a belt, the belt broke, one end of it striking him on the head, producing concussion of the brain. The unfortunate man was unconscious for about three hours. He is now doing well.

JAMES GRAHAM, the alleged crazy man, who was mentioned yesterday as alarming the people of the Fifth ward by his antics, was taken to the County Poor Farm. He was but recently removed from Dixmont to the Farm, and ran away from there. In the opinion of many James, properly, should be in the Workhouse.

ON Tuesday evening next, Father Gavazzi is expected to deliver a lecture on "Papal Infallibity" in Library Hall. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the free Christian church of Italy. The lecturer has drawn very large audiences wherever he has appeared in this country, and will no doubt succeed equally well in this city.

TWENTY-ONE of the "glorious twenty-onesters" were interviewed by the Mayor yesterday morning. Ralph Foley was a twenty-dollar prize to the Workhouse for getting drunk and behaving disorderly. Mary Hamilton, Lizzie Thompson and Joseph Coyle were referred to Court, and thirty-three for drunk and disturbing the public peace.

COLONEL J. H. STEWART, our popular Postmaster, has now in operation a patented machine for cancelling stamps and dating the posting time of letters. No more delays or disputes. Call and see it work and then saying, "Yours of, &c., just received and I hasten to reply." The machine works admirably.

"Young man, do you ever drink?" asked a mild looking man, accosting Jones. "Why, sir, think you, as it's a cold morning I don't mind," replied Jones, removing his pint bottle from his mouth, "not any more," rejoined the mild man, or you will eventually be damned. Good morning. God bless you."

TWO Hibernians were passing a stable which had a rooster on it for a weather vane, when one addressed the other thus: "Pat, that's what I call a dirthy piece of business to put a rooster on a stable for." "Ah sure, replied Pat, "how would you have it would be inconvanient to go for the eggs."

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Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!!

Be Wise in Time.

A prudent person always makes preparation before hand, and such conduct always brings its own reward. On the Fourth of July there will be many persons disappointed on account of dilatory action. Many families will have to go without ice cream, picnics will fall short of a supply, and all because they do not leave their orders where a faithful observance of them is guaranteed by well constructed machinery and complete arrangements. The Pittsburgh Steam Ice Cream Works, No. 61 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House, is the only place in town where an extraordinary demand can be met. The capacity of the works is over five hundred gallons per day, and the proprietors supply a better article and at a cheaper rate than any of the so-called ice cream works. Parties, picnics, festivals and fairs can be assured of a supply by leaving their orders at No. 61 Fifth avenue, opposite the Opera House.

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Leghorn

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

How it Beats Them.

All the sewing machines now in use have certain points in common, and for this reason in speaking of the American in contradistinction to all the rest we shall only name the advantages it possesses over every other machine. No other sewing machine ever invented can accomplish the kinds of sewing about to be named, and that this is sufficient evidence of its unquestionable superiority must be apparent. It can work a beautiful button-hole, making as fine a pearl as by the hand; it will embroider over the edge, making a neat and beautiful border on any garment; it will work a beautiful eyelet hole; it can do overhand seaming, by which pillow-cases, sheets and the like are sewed over and over. When these you find in the American all the excellencies of other machines, and the advantages named, we see no reason why you should hesitate to give it the preference when it is sold at the same price. Call at Mr. James Espy's parlor, No. 178 Liberty street, and ascertain for yourselves that the American will do all that we have said, and that without doubt far in advance of any similar invention.

The Domestic.

The only faithful Domestic is the sewing machine known as the Light Running Domestic. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention

Can get any style of Greeley hat at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

The Howe Scales.

The fame of these celebrated scales is world wide, and the demand for them so extensive that the great factory at Brandon, where they are made, extensive as it is, covering already several acres of ground, is being enlarged to enable them to fill their orders promptly.

Passing their warehouse here, No. 63 Wood street, we found their agents, Messrs. Souder & McClung, busy filling orders, and noted particularly one large twenty ton wagon scale marked for one of the large mining companies of the Rocky Mountains. They are also putting up several large scales for our coal men and rolling mills, and we greet is their accuracy that wherever once introduced they supersede all the old fashioned check rod scales.

The Domestic.

The only faithful Domestic is the sewing machine known as the Light Running Domestic. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Low Prices

For summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Straw Hats.

Complete stock and low prices, at Goodman & Mackley, No. 117 Wood street.

No Postponement.

The Grand Gift Concert and distribution of lots advertised by Mr. Geo. H. Shanafelt for the Fourth of July will positively take place on that day at the Academy of Music. Three hundred beautiful building lots will be distributed among the ticket holders in the manner advertised. The manager would, however, have it distinctly understood that this is no lottery scheme and all can satisfy themselves on this point by referring to the advertisement in this paper.

The Domestic.

The only faithful Domestic is the sewing machine known as the Light Running Domestic. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Low Prices

For summer hats, at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Prepared.

It is very rarely, if ever the case, that J. D. Ramaley, of the Opera Hat store, fails to offer the very latest styles of hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, but just now his stock is unusually attractive, and gentlemen will be surprised to find what new and beautiful styles have been received by R. But go and call at home from the East where he had been on the look out for summer styles, and he is now prepared to supply his numerous patrons and the public generally with everything new and stylish in the way of hats, caps, straw goods, white and colored felt hats of every grade, and besides has a full line of gents' furnishing goods for summer wear. We would advise gentlemen to give Mr. Ramaley a call, knowing that the most fastidious can be pleased, while the prices are astonishingly low.

The Domestic.

The only faithful Domestic is the sewing machine known as the Light Running Domestic. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

Straw Hats.

The greatest variety at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Eight Hours.

A movement is on foot to make eight hours a day's labor. Workmen using the light running Domestic find this time sufficient to earn a day's wages. R. W. Steadman & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

All the Novelties

At R. H. Palmer's hat and cap house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Mowry Lots!! Mowry Lots!!! Mowry Lots!!

They are situated on Butler street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and on the line of the Citizens' Passenger Railway. Every lot fronts on a fifty foot avenue, while many of them are underlaid with *choice moulding* sand. Prices low. Terms easy. Call on Sill & Son, corner of Butler and Forty-second streets.

Schildecker's Confectionery and Ice Cream

Is fast becoming the most popular resort for the ladies and gentlemen. Only 25 cents per quart. Nos. 54 and 56 Sixth street.

Furniture at Lowest Rates.

A varied and judiciously assorted stock of foreign and domestic candies is always to be found at the old established, popular and first-class house of Mr. P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond alley, all of which are warranted free from adulteration or impurities of any kind. Mr. Schildecker has for years enjoyed the reputation of leading in his business. His stock always embraces the finest of goods and his prices are the most reasonable. Indeed, nowhere west of New York can as better, fresher or purer stock of foreign sweets, bonbons, fruits, jellies, nuts, etc., be found. The great reputation of his ice cream is fully sustained, and his fruit syrups, used in the manufacture of soda water, are the richest and purest to be obtained.

Canton

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Watches on Weekly and Monthly Payments.

Gold and silver American watches can now be had at the elegant jewelry establishment of Mr. John Mitsch, No. 92 East Ohio street, Allegheny city, either on weekly or monthly installments. By paying one dollar per week or from five to ten dollars a month you can obtain for yourself one of those accurate and reliable time pieces exhibited in the windows and show cases at Mr. Mitsch's store. He will collect this plan was introduced by Mr. Mitsch and not been adopted by any other jeweler in either city.

Fourth of July

Hats, at Goodman & Mackley's, No. 117 Wood street.

Swiss

Hats at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Choice Brands of Liquors and Cigars.

Dealers will find an unusually fine assortment of pure liquors of all kinds and the choicest brands of imported and domestic cigars at the well known wholesale liquor establishment of Mr. Isaac Stern, No. 162 Federal street, Allegheny. As Mr. Stern never misrepresents his goods, but invites the closest scrutiny of buyers, and even refunds the money where goods are returned on account of the dissatisfaction of the purchaser, we feel no hesitation in recommending him to the trade.

The Diamond Carriage Works.

These works are now taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the large amount of work for which orders have been received. The vehicles turned out at this manufactory are equal to any made in the east, and can be seen by all who call at Nos. 52 and 53 West Diamond street, Allegheny, for the purpose of looking at the fine samples there on exhibition. Messrs. McCallen, Cochran & Co., proprietors of the establishmen are prepared to manufacture every description of carriage or wagon, from a six passenger coach to a single man jagger wagon. While their work is unsurpassed in quality their prices are the most reasonable to be anywhere obtained.

Summer Hats

Of every description at R. H. Palmer's, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

INHALATION.

A Candid and Remarkable Statement from the Editor of a Religious Journal.

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